The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE MAPPED OUT A PROGRAMME.

A Currency Bill to be Reported.—No Legislation to be Made Without Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Democrats in Congress have surprised everybody, including themselves, during the past week. Instead of the bickerings which were expected and predicted by Democrats as well as members of the other parties, they have been quietly at work and have actually succeeded in mapping out a partial programme of legislation which they expect to pass. They held no caucus in the House, but are acting upon general consent of the party in pushing the Fithian free ship bill and the two appropriation bills—pensions and fortifications—which have been reported. The railroad pooling bill, now before the House, isn't regarded as a political measure.

The Democrats of the House committee on Banking and Currency, who were hopelessly at sea during the last session, have announced their intention to report a currency bill before the holiday recess, and it is an open secret that it will be very near to the recommendations made by Secretary Carlisle and endorsed by President Cleveland's message—an extension of national bank currency and an authorization of State bank currency under proper safe guards. This week the committee will grant hearings to a number of prominent financiers, beginning today with Secretary Carlisle. The idea is to get the bill reported before the recess, so that it can be fully discussed by the public before the reassembling of Congress.

The Democratic Senators wisely concluded to ignore what they could not agree upon and instructed the steering committee to arrange an order of business to cover the following; a bankruptcy bill; bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico; Nicaragua Canal bill, and a bill involving the interests of Indian Territory, leaving the question of precedence to the discretion of the steering committee. These things are very gratifying to the average Democrat, and if they continue through the session will put the party in fairly good shape.

It seems almost a pity to point to the ugly feet of Mr. Peacock Babcock when he is exhibiting such a beautiful tail, embellished in illuminated colors with the claims of what he accomplished in the late campaign as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, but the following conversation between two Republican Congressmen is so apt that it must be recorded: "I would like to know," said Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, "just what good the Republican campaign committee did in the late election. I would like to have some one name the district in which the committee did anything." "Well," replied Representative Powers, of Vermont, to whom the remark was addressed, "It did something in Houk's district in Tennessee and in Murray's in South Carolina,. And in both districts the Republican candidates were beaten. "Just so," said Mr. Hepburn. "The first time I heard from the committee was a letter saying the committee could supply us with campaign literature and that my check for a comfortable sum would be acceptable. The next was a letter after the election saying that in consideration of a Mr. McKee's services as Secretary of the committee he ought to be elected clerk of the next House. When the time comes to appoint another committee I shall recite these and a few other facts and move that the committee be abolished." Mr. Babcock has been throwing stones at the McKinley boom.

Chairman Hatch, of the House Committee on Agriculture, was one of the slain, but his greeting to ex-Speaker Reed shows that his wit is still alive—"Reed, I want to congratulate you, I have in part represented the State of Missouri in Congress a good many years, and I thought I knew something about it, but I am ready to acknowledge that you know more about Missouri than I do. I read the speech you made in St Louis with great disgust. You said the people of Missouri were good people, except that they didn't have sense enough to know how to vote. I am blessed if you weren't right."

Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, has notified Secretary Smith that if the government does not remove the Ute Indians from Utah the people will drive them out by force. He says he fears that an Indian war will be the outcome of the present difficulties, owing to the depredations of the Indians, which, he says, has reached the unbearable stage.

An equity suit has been begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by H. L. Preaton, a Kansas City newspaper proprietor, through his attorneys, C. L. Trevitt, of Washington, and H. L. Strohm, of Kansas City, against John Wodderburn, manager of the "Press Claims Co.," of Washington, and W. R. Hearst, of the "Examiner Bureau of Claims," for the cancellation of a contract, said to have been obtained by misrepresentation, made by Preston with the "Press Claims Co.," in which Preston agreed to take stock in that company, upon the representation that it was valuable, as pay for advertising. Mr. Preston asked that the company be compelled to pay him $840 in cash for the advertising he has done and to take back its stock which he doesn't want.

About Potatoes.

Since we raise and eat potatoes, it is well enough to know something about them. When America was discovered the potato was cultivated in all the temperate parts of South America, but not in Mexico. Hieronymous Cardon, a Spanish priest, is believed to have introduced the plant in Europe. From Spain it went into Italy, and thence to Belgium. Some years later it was introduced into Virginia, and specimens were brought into Ireland about 1690. For nearly a hundred years it was cultivated very little in Great Britain. In 1690 the Royal Society urged its cultivation, but it is only within the last century and a half that it has been a common vegetable there. But the sweet potato was brought into England in 1563, and was called the "common potato" as early as 1597, when the white potato was first described in an English book.

The Hotel Keeper.

A licensed hotel keeper should be a chemist as well as land-lord, for his own interest if not for his customers. By keeping sauer kraut and cold slaw on their lunch counter, they can sell more liquor to a customer without intoxicating him than they can without the vegetable. Cabbage is a well known antidote for intoxication and a man who will eat suar kraut between drinks will hold twice as much whiskey as he will under ordinary circumstances without becoming intoxicated. So you see a man who is up on scientific facts can drink and take a mild sort of keely cure at the same time.

Dots Dotted Down.

Up and under roof—Dr. Emerick's new addition to his residence.

Carriage-maker Boob, opposite this office, has received a letter from Christiana, Norway, inquiring about the wheels he puts up for the trade. Astonishing what advertising will do!

Efforts may be made to have a musical convention here under the auspices of the Ref. church.

1894 might be noted as Centre county's big hog year. We can always put up somethig big here, be it governors, hogs, or other stuff.

Please don't let the amount due on Reporter, as per notice sent, run longer than 1 of January, next.

Austin Curtin is after the appointment for superintendent of the public grounds; gov. Hastings knows he is a fit man for the place.

With eggs at 20c hens should begin to lay right smart so as to make it pay for their owners.

Our List for Holidays.

Clothing, Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, and Telescopes, White and Colored Shirts, Night Robes, Collars and Cuffs, Soft and Stiff Hats, Toboggan Caps or Toques, Neck Wear, Ties, Scarfs and Bows, Underwear; White Linen and Initial Silk Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; Wool and Cotton Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets; Ladies and Gentlemens Garters; Suspenders; Gloves and Mittens, Mackintoshes; House Coats; Trunk Straps and Umbrellas.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors and Clothiers,
Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Sands of Gold.

Don't spend your days in planing little deeds of spite. Remember that kindness costs you nothing and often brings you good. Always bear in mind the meanness of a jealous spirit. First be liberal with your own money before advising liberality in others. The underhanded breeder of strife is a curse to a community. Tattling over your neighbors makes people shun you. A tale-bearer is the father of strife.

Lock Haven Truck Market.

Butter 22 and 25 cents per lb.; eggs 25 cents per dozen; turkeys live weight 9 cents per lb.; chickens 25 to 35 cents each dressed; apples, choice, 60 cents per bushel.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

TO TEST THE LAW ON PEDDLING.

Another Case of Alleged Unconstitutionality.

At Pittsburg, Friday, Judge Buffington issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of A. W. Dunham, who claims to be illegally detained in the jail of Lycoming county. Dunham was an agent for the American wringer company, which is chartered under the laws of Rhode Island. He was arrested in Williamsport for peddling without a license and committed to jail by an alderman pending a hearing. Dunham's attorney claims the law of this state prohibiting peddling without a license is unconstitutional. Dunham, who is in the custody of Sheriff Fullmer, will be taken to Pittsburg Tuesday, when the validity of the imprisonment will be determined.

The Home Paper.

No man is too poor to take his home newspaper, and it is false economy to get along without it.

Hardly a week passes that something does not appear in its columns that will be a financial benefit to the subscribers, and by the end of the year he has made or saved from one to twenty times its subsciption price.

The city papers do not take the place of your home paper, although some people think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they don't give you what you are most interested in—your local and county news. You can not learn from them when and where public meetings are to be held, who are dying and who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who want to sell land, who want to buy land, local market report, what our merchants have to sell, help wanted—in fact, hundreds of items which might be of particular importance for you to know. Such matters city papers cannot furnish but your home paper can and does.

Editorial Notes.

Property in Clearfield county will be assessed hereafter at its actual value. In Centre county there has been no sort of uniformity in assessments; in some townships the assessors make the assessments low in others high.

Altoona shops that have been on 9 hours time are now working full time. No calamity in that.

Dubois, it is reported, is going to have some new iron furnaces erected. Surely the iron business is not being ruined yet.

The electric cars now running between Bellwood and Altoona, make the run in 30 minutes.

The Clearfield fire brick works have increased their output from 9,000 to 12,000 per day. Further signs of more prosperous times.

The people of Lock Haven are agitating the question of surrendering the city charter and accepting the Wallace act in order to give the city a wider scope for improvement.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M, Swartz, Tusseyville.

Musical Convention.

A Musical Convention will be held in the Reformed church at Centre Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, on the week beginning Monday, December 31st. Prof. P. H. Meyer will conduct the convention.

Starting Early.

Pipe smoking among the boys in town is the latest fad they have struck and it is not a rare sight to see a young shaver of about nine or ten pull out his pipe and fill it, and pull away at it with the satisfaction of a veteran.

Shoeshop Burned.

On Saturday morning last the shoeshop of Henry Tressler, on the pike leading to Rock Mills, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, lasts, tools, leather, etc. Loss $500, insurance $350. Cause of the fire is not known.

—Ladies' and Childrens' Coats, prices $3.20 up to $9.50; the finest line in Penns valley. Come see before buying elsewhere at—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

A PENSION RULE

THE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT.

Widows With Comfortable Incomes are to be Shut Out.—A Howl now in order from the Bloody-Shirt Organs.

The Pension Bureau will hereafter refuse pensions to widows whose income from other sources, added to the proceeds of reasonable effort on their part, affords them comfortable support. This policy is provided for in a ruling of Assistant Secretary Reynolds based on the act of June 27, 1890. In his decision the assistant secretary says:

"It was evidently the intention of Congress to supplement the Widow's means of support from her own labor and all other sources by the pension only when such means were insufficient for her comfortable support. Under ordinary circumstances, without intending to lay down an arbitrary and inflexible rule, when a widow is shown to have an income considerably in excess of the pension provided by the third section of the act from sources independent of her daily labor, she does not occupy a pensionable status thereunder."

A Hundred Miles an Hour.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has constructed an engine which they claim will out travel any locomotive in existence. It is capable of a speed of 100 miles an hour. At this unprecedented speed it will pull a full train, consisting of four vestibuled Pullman cars, two day coaches, a combination car and the locomotive tender. When ascending the steep grades and rounding the sharp curves on the Allegheny mountains a velocity of one mile a minute has been maintained. To railroad men of the country this record breaking flyer is known as the "Pennsy's latest style, class 'P' express locomotive." For endurance and general wear and tear it is believed that this engine can stand more hard use than any other locomotive ever constructed.

An Old Pensioner.

Centre county some years back had some aged pensioners. And the last one was Adam Sunday, of Gregg twp., a revolutionary pensioner who died nearly a score of years ago, aged over 100 years.

David M'Coy, of Redlands, Cal., is now the oldest pensioner of the United States. He is a veteran of the war of 1812 and is 104 years old. The next on the list, which contains forty-five names, is Hosea Brown, of Grant's Pass, Ore., who is 102 years old. The oldest widow of 1812 is 95 years old. She was married after the war was over.

Will Have a Conference.

Governor-elect Hastings and his cabinet will have a conference at Bellefonte this week to discuss subordinate appointments and other matters pertaining to the change of administration. It is thought no appointments will be made by any of the heads of departments without his sanction. It is likely that selection of a superintendent of banking and factory inspector will be announced after the conference. There is a large number of applicants for the latter place and the pressure upon General Hastings by the friends of the several applicants has become so great that he is said to have determined to announce his selection in order that he may be relieved of his annoyance and settle down to the preparation of his inaugural address.

Isaac Smith & Sons.

We especially call the attention of housewives to our carefully selected stock of edibles—Puddine, Breakfast Cocoa, California Prunes, Silverine Prunes, Pink and White Gelatine, Cranberries and California Peaches.

Dates, Muscatel Raisins, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Soft-shelled Almonds, Pecons; also mixed Nuts.—Seedless Raisins, French Currants, Candied Orange, Lemon, and Citron peel for mince pies.

Oranges, Lemons and pure, fresh candies for everybody.

Think of it, Imperial tea 'way down in price; call for sample.

Turkeys and all kinds of produce wanted at—Isaac Smith & Sons.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—A complete line of horse blankets from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

POSTAL POINTS.

Facts With Which All Persons Should Become Acquainted.

Postage stamps are not exchangeable. Spoiled or misdirected stamped envelopes, when in a whole condition, may be redeemed at the face value of the stamps thereon, in postage stamps or postal cards. Postal cards are not redeemable. Copper or nickle coins are only received to the amount of twenty-five cents at the postoffice. It is permitted to put your name and address upon the upper left hand corner of all matter mailed by you, and the sender of a letter mailed in a hotel envelope may write on the envelope what disposal shall be made of the letter if undelivered. All letters should be directed legibly, with the name of the postoffice, county, state, street, house or box number. The payees of all money orders must be identified before the money sent is paid them. Postal employes can, at their option, make out applications for money orders, to either address or seal a registered letter, to place its contents therein, or to affix postage stamps.

At the approach of Christmas it may be useful to know that any article of mailable matter bearing a ten-cent "special delivery" stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on week days between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery or letter carrier class, between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. on week days, if other than a letter carrier office, and within one mile of the postoffice.

Work of the Stray Log Committee.

In a report of the work done by the stray log commitee in recovering logs taken adrift by the flood last May, the Williamsport Sun says through the efforts of the committee, there will have been, by the middle of the present month, about 40,000,000 feet of logs returned to the mills at Williamsport; and at least 80,000,000 feet more will be delivered to mills along the river from Shamokin dam to the bay by the first of the year. The 40,000,000 feet which escaped into the bay are expected to be safely harbored before the first of the year and will be sawed at the mill owned by Williamsport lumbermen at Sparrows Point. The work all along the river and in the bay has progressed as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Brief News Items.

The State grange is in session at Harrisburg this week with 700 delegates in attendance. A determined fight will be made aganist the repeal of the oleo law.

The 10,000 miners in the Dubois, Reynoldsville and Punksutawny coal fields will probably strike against the reduction of 5 per cent. in wages ordered to take effect on Dec. 15.

A Japanese division defeated the Chinese near Kin Kwa Ha, the other day. The Chinese lost 100 killed.

New Station on Pennsylvania R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will change the name of the station at Bloom Ferry to East Bloomsburg and establish an agency at that point for the sale of tickets and the checking of baggage to all points on that system and points beyond to take effect Dec. 15th inst.

A magnificent county bridge across the Susqehanna river between Bloomsburg and East Bloomsburg has been completed and an Omnibus line is established by which Bloomsburg passengers are transferred to and from all trains.

These arrangements will be a great convenience to the traveling public.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

M. L. Richards and Maggie Turner, of Huston twp.

Thomas A. Holt and Clara B. Spicer, of Boggs twp.

Grant Sweyer and Blanche Tipple, of Howard.

P. O. Roffensberger and Maggie Lane, of Sandy Ridge.

Winter to be Open.

Our townsman Lute Emerick predicts open weather for every month this winter. His sign for it is that when December starts in with open weather every succeeding month can be relied upon to be an open month for the winter. Lute swears by that. Now all keep tally and see if it holds out.

BY a vote of 27 to 53 the Senate refused to take up the House free sugar bill.

VEST's cloture resolution, to stop fillibustering in the Senate was defeated.

Christmas gifts are getting ripe.

Read our Christmas ad's.

CHILD MURDER FOR INSURANCE.

An Agent for a Children's Society Says Arrests are Probable.

Agent Leonard, who represents the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty in Harrisburg, hints that arrests are probable for the murder of children to secure the insurance placed on their lives. The children insurance companies are doing a big business.

Agent Leonard says: "The subject of child insurance has been under investigation for some time. It has come under my observation through my connection with the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty and I have found a number of cases where children were so insured and actually allowed to starve to death by the parents. While I do not for a moment suppose that the companies have this end in view in issuing policies, the trouble is that they offer an inducement to improper persons to kill their children."

More Big Hogs Killed.

Michael Burkholder keeps up the Centre Hill section in the list of big hogs slaughtered. He reports a porker that dressed 519, and says he has another lying back that will dress at least 500. Mike is an industrious farmer and means to feast on big hams.

Merchant Bartholmew killed four hogs, each of which dressed about 500 pounds. Them was whoppers. The largest dressed 506 pounds.

Shannon Boal killed a porker which dressed 331 pounds, and he feels he has a right to stand in the sausage trust as the pig was only 299 days old.

It would be of general interest if an account were sent us of the cost of the feed to raise hogs of from 300 to 600 pounds in weight. It is alleged by some that pork can not be raised under 5 cents per lb. D. J. Meyer says his cost 4½. Much depends upon the price of corn.

A MAN died of starvation, in Philadelphia, a few days ago. He was discovered helpless on a side street, and taken to the hospital, and he recovered sufficiently to tell that he had walked the streets of the city eight days on the hunt of work without success, and that in those eight days he did not have anything to eat; he died shortly after in spite of all efforts to save his life. And this in the City of Brotherly Love!

Such a thing is not likely to occur in our rural districts, where all know each other and their circumstances, and where the deserving poor are tendered employ and assistance from kind neighbors. In the cities it is common not to know your next door neighbor, nor to care whether poverty and distress are your lot.

Carefully Examined.

The West Branch territory, as far as it is covered by the Susquehanna river has been carefully examined by experts with a view to determining the cause and character of floods, and they find, in a report just submitted, that the region covered is not sufficient in grade between Lock Haven and Williamsport to carry off the water as rapidly as it concentrates. The grade does not average more than five feet to the mile. There is a loss of decline in gradation as the river is ascended, and the centre of the loss is at Sunbury. This question of flood protection is a vital one to the cities interested and will be the subject of legislative action.

An Unusual Case.

What is considered a very unusual, if not entirely unprecedented case, came up in the Blair county court last Saturday, when Attorney Fisher, of Altoona, petitioned the court to appoint a guardian for Mary Bleicher. The petition sets forth that the parents of the girl, who is not yet of age, declined to consent to her marriage to a young man who desired her hand. The appointment of a guardian is desired in order that he may authorize the taking out of a marriage license, which is now impossible owing to the opposition of the parents. The court granted a rule to hear arguments on the matter on Dec. 10.

Convicted of Libel.

Editor Schick, of the Clarion, Pa., *Jacksonian*, was convicted on three counts last week for libelous articles published against Congressman Kribbs of this district. Schick had charged Kribbs with having misused some of the funds of the State Normal, besides defaming his character, and the jury found him guilty.

Hunting Notes.

Kerstetter and the other Pleasant Gap hunters along with landlord Bartges, went to Slate Ridge on Monday for deer.

The Bradford hunting party on Stone Creek, killed one deer last week, and will remain out this week yet.

IN THE VALLEY.

To-day, when the sun was lighting my house on the pine-clad hill,
The breast of a bird was ruffled as it perched on my window sill;
And a leaf was chased by the kitten on the breeze-swept garden walk,
And the dainty head of a dahlia red
Was stirred on its slender stalk.

Oh, happy the bird at the rose-tree, unheedin the threatening storm!
And happy the blithe leaf-chaser, rejoicing in sunshine warm!
They take no thought for the morrow—they know no cares to-day;
And the thousand things
That the future brings
Are a blank to such as they.

But I, by the household ingle, can interpret the booming clouds,
For the wind "sighs" through the keyhole, and a shadow the house enshrouds;
And I know I must quit my mountain and go down to the vale below,
For my house is chill
On the windy hill,
When the autumn tempests blow.
My mind is forever drawing an instructive parallel
'Twixt temporal that perish and eternal things that dwell—
When billows and waves surround me and waters my soul o'erflow,
I descend in hope
From the mountain top
To the sheltering vale below.

I go down to the valley of silence, where the world's ills are never met;
I know there is "balm and healing" there for eyes that with tears are wet,
And I find, in its sweet seclusion, gentle solace for all my care,
For that valley pure,
With its shelter sure,
Is the beautiful vale of prayer.
—Chamber's Journal.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTER.

It was romantic, but impossible. She was the fifth daughter of Dr. Pillingham of Curzen street, Mayfair, and he the third son of the Earl of Broadmoor, with an allowance that kept him in neckties and cigarettes, together with a bedroom and "the run of his teeth" at the family mansion in Grosvenor square.

Lord Broadmoor had put down his goutiest foot as heavily as he dared and thundered "No!" And as, in addition to his lordship, Lady Broadmoor claimed Dr. Pillingham's attendance for five minutes every morning at a guinea a visit, they were not patients to be offended rashly.

So Miss Dorothy Pillingham and the Hon. Guy de Woking had one meeting to say "good-by," after which they were to meet as strangers. No one quite knew how they had ever met at all.

"You will neither write to him nor hear from him," said Dr. Pillingham sternly.

"Father, I cannot promise," said Dorothy, sobbing.

"I don't care whether you do or not; I'll see to that," said Dr. Pillingham, and from that day every letter into and out of the house was scrutinized, and every walk poor Dorothy took was in the company of some one stern and severe.

"If I hear of you communicating with that girl you go with a shilling," said the Earl of Broadmoor to his son.

"All right, governor, keep your hair on. You've got to hear of it first," said Guy de Woking under his breath, but his father fortunately did not hear, and soon after sounded Dr. Pillingham as to how parental discipline worked in the case of Dorothy.

"A charming nature, Lord Broadmoor," said the old doctor, "a charming nature; our affectionate intercourse is uninterrupted. Every morning she helps me on with my overcoat, just as usual, brushes my hat, sees that my stethoscope is in its place—I used to be continually forgetting it—and, though I'll be bound she knows where I'm going, says not a word."

"I am delighted to hear it," said Lord Broadmoor. He had not watched his son's correspondence, trusting rather to the watching on the other side, and also to the fact that he had never seen Guy read anything but a sporting paper, or write at all, except under compulsion.

"Very satisfactory," said Lord Broadmoor, recurring to the subject ten months later. "All blown over and ended."

He had been telling Dr. Pillingham of an excellent appointment in a Government office which he had obtained for Guy.

"I should not have got him a billet in London," continued his lordship, "if they had not forgotten one another."

"I hope he likes his work," said Dr. Pillingham.

"It's the first thing he has ever persevered with. There he goes to his office," said Lord Broadmoor, as the front door banged loudly; "but he ought to be earlier all the same. How late it is! You, too, must be later than usual, doctor, I think."

"I fancy I am," said Dr. Pillingham. "Is her ladyship ready to see me?" and he followed a powdered footman out of the room. When he came downstairs Lord Broadmoor was standing in the hall. "I should be obliged, Dr. Pillingham," he said, "if you would take a hurried written line from me to Lady Honoria Shaucrotha, to condole with her on Sir Patrick's accident."

"Certainly," said Dr. Pillingham, slipping the little three-cornered note into the lining of his hat. "I will put it here, with one corner projecting; I cannot forget it then."

"By the way," said his lordship, "I hope Miss Dorothy does not regard me as a terrible ogre."

"Tut, tut," said Dr. Pillingham. "She has forgotten everything, and we have restored her liberty; she has been quite civil lately to young Dr. McGregor. She never would speak to him before. In fact, I really hope"——

"Quite so. A very suitable connection. Thank you," said Lord Broadmoor, as he reached his study, while the footman closed the door on the doctor.

* * * * * * *

"My dear Lady Honoria," said Dr. Pillingham, "a note of condolence from Lord Broadmoor—the sympathetic outpouring of a kindly heart."

"Dear Lord Broadmoor!" said Lady Honoria, smiling at the old doctor graciously as she opened it. "How different the courtly grace and dignified style of our day from the slangy familiarity of the present time." She gave a sudden grasp and sank back upon the sofa. "This from Lord Broadmoor!" she moaned.

The note fell to the floor; the commencement, written large, caught his eye at once.

"My own little Dolly Daddlecums"

"To me of all people;" gasped her ladyship.

"Certainly not," said the doctor—she would have turned the scale at nineteen stone, so "little Dolly Daddlecums" was obviously inadequate.

"Written in a foreign hand, and meant for whom I know not," she groaned. "Poor Lady Broadmoor; but stay, you must not read it."

"I have read it," he said, putting it in his pocket, "and you may take it from me, Lady Honoria, it was not from Lord Broadmoor," and he bowed hurriedly and left the room.

"Take this to your mistress," he said to the butler in the hall, putting on his hat, "and say that it is the note I should have given her," and to his coachman he said, sharply, "Home!"

Ten minutes later Dorothy stood before her father in his consulting room, pliant and submissive, her hands folded together.

"And how long, miss," he exclaimed, "has this attachment been revived? How many of these infamous missives have I borne in my hat, to and from my patient's house?"

"It's a year since you said we must break it off, father, a year yesterday; you must have carried—exactly," and she made a mental calculation, "subtracting your month's holiday and the day you wore your white hat unexpectedly, and allowing for leap year, 674."

"And this," he exclaimed, "was your filial solicitude. You have disgraced my name."

"I changed it yesterday."

"What?"

For the first time for twelve months he saw her smile.

"Allow me," she said, "to introduce the Honorable Mrs. Guy de Woking, and at least, dear father," she added, "for a whole year you have never gone out without your stethoscope."—Baltimore Telegram.

DEFIES HEAT AND COLD.

A New Kind of Glass Unhurt by Violent Atmospheric Changes.

The new German glass is a new and singular departure in that line, disregarding as it does the ordinary principle that good glass must contain, together with silica and a divalent or trivalent metallic oxide, the oxide of monovalent metal—an alkali metal or thallium—but while thus free from alkali can be worked before the blowpipe, and has a small coefficient of expansion. The inventor, says the New York Sun, was led to the production of this compound glass by studying the state of strain in ordinary glass vessels and tubes cooled in contact with air. As a hollow glass vessel, cooled in contact with the air, has its outer skin in a state of compression, while the inside is in a state of tension, it is easily damaged on the inside, but is resistent on the outside; a hollow glass vessel, if introduced when cold into warm air, has its outer skin thrown into a state of compression, but if when it is hot, it is exposed to cold air, its outer skin is thrown into a state of tension—this being the reason why cold air causes glass to crack more readily than hot air does. The inventor succeeded in throwing the outer layer into a permanent state of compression by covering the glass vessel with a thin outer layer of glass which has a small coefficient of expansion. The flasks made of such glass can be filled with boiling aniline and immediately sprinkled on the outside with cold water—glass dishes too, can be heated over the naked Bunson flame without cracking. Pressure tubes of this compound glass are also made to meet all the requirements of practice and have been kept in continuous use on locomotives for five months.

Do White Savages Exist?

The Mongul tribes, which inhabit the Tundras, or frozen swamps of Northern Siberia, and who in enthnography are known as the Samoyedes, would be the first to suggest themselves as an answer to the question. In complexion they are white—lighter even than many of the inhabitants of Spain, Italy, or the Grecian Archipelago—yet they are savages of a type so low in the scale of humanity that they might almost be described as the northern counterpart of the Fuegans in the South. They live mostly on raw flesh and fish, and their institutions are even more primitive than those of the savages of Central Africa. Far removed from them, however, are the Maorunas of the mountain region of Eastern Peru. They inhabit the district between the Ucayali and Yavari rivers. These are described by Markham as the most ferocious of all the tribes of Central South America. Their skins are white and fair. Unlike most savages they have thick beards, and are described as "tall and very warlike, going quite naked, armed with clubs, spears, and blow-guns." A peculiar interest attaches to them in consequence of the belief that they are the descendants of Spanish marauders, who are supposed to have lost themselves in the wilds of Peru in the time of Pizarro, A. D. 1527, and to have mingled with savage tribes and so reverted to savagery.

EVERY woman develops into something of a singer when she has a baby to put to sleep.

CITIZENSHIP should not be conferred so indiscriminately.

MOVING A TOWN.

EVERY HOUSE TO BE CARTED AWAY ON WHEELS.

The Prospective Half-Mile Journey of a New York Village--A Wholesale Eviction.

The work of grading for the new village of Katonah will be begun in a few days about half a mile south of the present town of the same name in Westchester County.

Whether the town of Katonah will be a new town six months from now or whether it will be the old town in a new place is still an open question. Only one thing is certain, and that is that thirty days after May 1, 1895, Katonah, if it exists, must not exist where it is.

Commissioner Daly, of the Public Works Department, decided April 1 last that the proximity of the town to the water supply of New York was dangerous, and that it must go. A board of appraisers was appointed to award damages to the property-owners. The city of New York became owner of all the town with the exception of the Grand Army Hall and the houses of S. O. Arnold and S. B. Hoyt. Both Mr. Arnold and Mr. Hoyt had built houses on the outskirts of the village over 250 feet from the Cross River, which runs through the settlement. The Commissioner decided that they might stay, as they were outside of the dead line.

To all the other property-owners, however, the order of eviction was law, and they were given until May 1, 1895, to get out. Thirty days after that date the houses they occupy, and which now belong to the city, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

When the city took the houses last April, the rent question was not broached. For six months the owners lived in the premises unmolested. Last October, however, they were made to pay rent. They are now paying rent to the city for the property the city has taken from them, and up to date have not received the money due them for condemnation. Still they will get it, and this fact is not worrying them nearly so much as the question how to move the town a half mile further south.

"It's a good thing. Push it along," said a Katonah native yesterday when asked how the town was going to be moved, and that is what will have to be done.

With this idea in view, a syndicate composed of the village property owners has been formed, and twenty-five acres of ground one-half mile south of the present town sight have been purchased. The ground has been surveyed and the grading will be started this week. After this is completed the people will wait until their houses are sold by the city, buy them in as old lumber, and then the village will take wheels and go south.

There is a large quantity of work in sight for any fair-sized, healthy house-moving association that will guarantee to move the residences, stores and barns of Katonah over the Cross river to the new town site. Many people think it cannot be done. But in all well regulated villages there are a few minds who understand that necessity is the mother of invention, and these people have come forward with a feasible scheme for the moving.

Their plan is to lay a temporary track such as is used in railroad construction work from the Harlem River Railroad to the house to be moved, jack the houses on to flat cars and pull them down to the new site. A temporary track and switch could also be constructed there, and the old house moved onto the new lot. Owing to the fact that the road to the new village is up and down hill, the old style of moving cannot be used, as the rollers would be liable to insist on going down hill instead of up. The moving of the village on flat cars seems the only way out of it, and this system cannot be used in some cases, notably that of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, which are situated one-half mile from the railroad.

A scheme to move the churches, however, has also been thought out. Instead of the railroad, it is proposed to jack the churches up ten feet, sufficient to drive a dozen horses or so under them, and by placing them on heavy stone-wagons braced with steel rails to cart them the distance. This plan, while appearing impossible to some of the villagers, is said to be practicable, and has been employed in the Southwest, where a not uncommon sight is to see a four-room cottage on wheels going up the main street to take up its residence on a new fifty-foot lot its owner has traded for a span of mules.

The new village of Katonah is to be up to date, and needs only a kite-shaped track to make it an ideal. It is expected that thirty days after the order of evacuation is given the new town will be running in full blast and the storekeepers doing business in the same old way at the new stand. The town claims a population of 700.

The magnitude of the undertaking can be better understood when it is known that between eighty and one hundred houses will have to be moved, besides barns, stores and a couple of blacksmith shops, the railroad depot, three churches and a school-house.—[New York World.

A Case of Telepathy.

A singular case of telepathy, or thought transferrence, or whatever one might call it, is related by a doctor of Penobscot County, Maine. Not long ago he was visiting a patient at a considerable distance from home, and while returning in the dark his horse stumbled and fell. Fortunately he was not thrown out of his carriage, though he had a narrow escape, and the only damage done was the breaking of one thill. He was able to patch it up well enough to get on and went home. When he reached his house he was surprised by his wife opening the door for him and saying: "You did meet with an accident, didn't you?" He asked how she knew anything of it, and she said that she had gone to bed and was asleep, when she was suddenly roused by finding herself in a sitting position, and filled with a sense that he was in some dangerous predicament. It had impressed her so that she got up to await his return. On inquiry he found that she had awakened at the identical moment when the accident had happened to him.—[New Orleans Picayune.

A DIAMOND FINDER.

He Is to Have a Pension for His Discovery.

At a time when the future of this portion of the Dark Continent is more or less the subject of discussion in all circles, it may be of some interest to peruse a leaf from the past.

The Cape Government is contemplating bestowing a pension upon the founder of the diamond industry in the country over which it holds jurisdiction, and the above is a photograph of the fortunate individual who will doubtless be the happy recipient.

That he is actually the discoverer of the first diamond in South Africa is a fact beyond dispute, which has been sworn to by numerous witnesses, before H. Reynolds, Esq., J. P., for Windsortown, Vaal River, South Africa.

In the year 1866, Lennard Jacobs, a Korannah, was led by a report that a German missionary named Kallenberg, had settled in Peniel (now known as Barkly), to "trek" thither in search of religious instruction. After remaining at Peniel for some months he became dissatisfied, and resolved to return to his kraal, but was dissuaded by Mr. Kallenberg, who pointed out to him the advantages of remaining within reach of a Christian mission. He also added to his persuasion that he had read that geologists in the old country had expressed the opinion that South Africa should prove diamondiferous. It was just possible that when tilling the ground he might discover one of those valuble stones.

Jacobs, who had never before heard of a diamond, asked what it was and how to be distinguished; whereupon Mr. Kallenberg told him that, if he found a stone bright and shining like glass, which withstood the fire while his pulse beat five times or more, he might conclude it was a diamond, while, on the other hand, if it popped in the ashes, it was a crystal and valueless.

"Why," said Lennard, "my children have many bright stones such as you speak of, and when I go home I will put them in the fire."

On his return to his little farm, remembering the missionary's instructions, he placed several bright stones which his four children had collected, in the fire, but all popped with the exception of one which seemed impervious to heat.

This led him to examine it a little more carefully, put it to severer tests, and presently he found that he had not one, but a great many valuable diamonds on his farm. He sold them for a song, has remained poor, and merits his pension.

Over Weird Snow Wastes.

Frederick Funston, nephew of Congressman Funston of Kansas and Special Agent of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., is in the city, after an absence of a year and a half on the Yukon and its tributaries in Alaska. He was collecting plants and skins while out, and now has an exhibit at the Occidental that is of unusual interest. His headquarters last winter were at Old Rampart House, on the Upper Porcupine, an abandoned post of the Hudson Bay Company.

"The most unique experience I had," said Mr. Funston, "was in crossing from this point to the mouth of the Mackenzie a distance of 300 miles. An Indian and I did it on snowshoes. We made the round trip of 600 miles, besides staying a week to talk to some ice-bound whalers, in twenty-two days. The thermometer was once as low as fifty-seven degrees below zero, and it was always forty, at least. I was the first white man to make this trip.

"We used web shoes most of the time, but when we struck a downhill place for a few miles we put on the Norwegian runners, and then we went like lightning. The desolation of those snowy wastes cannot be described. The cold was also so intense that we had to keep going. We got short of provisions and for two days subsisted on nothing but tea. As hot tea is the very best thing to keep out cold, and we drank plenty of it, we got along very well."

Mr. Funston floated down the Yukon in a canoe, entirely alone, for a distance of 1,800 miles, collecting plants and zoological specimens as he proceeded.—[San Francisco Examiner.

The Idol on the Dial.

Apropos of watches, the latest fashion is the photographic watch, containing, on the dial, a presentment in miniature of any person whose likeness you can supply to the manufacturer. The real fad is to select the portrait of your favorite politician, your author, or theatrical celebrity.—[New York Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN America there are 250,000 pupils in public secondary schools, and 200,000 in private schools of the secondary grade.

AN intense prejudice exists against the introduction of electricity into Turkey. The only application of electricity in that country is the telegraph. Large sums have been offered the government for electric lighting and telephone privileges, but all have been refused.

CAPTAIN J. M. TODD, of Decatur, Ala., who is now eighty-three years old, is one of the few survivors of the ante-bellum steamboat men of the Tennessee River. Between 1832 and 1875 he made thirty-two trips from Decatur to New Orleans, in charge of flats loaded with cotton. It required six weeks to make the trip. The return trip was a tedious one, as the captain and the crew, which consisted generally of eight or ten men, walked most of the way.

APROPOS of the Canadian complaint that whalers owned in the United States are trespassing in Hudson Bay, two whaling barks from New Bedford were reported last year in Hudson Strait bound for Hudson Bay, and a great many were reported from various parts of the North Atlantic. Many of these latter were in pursuit of sperm whales. The sailing whalers are more and more confined to the Atlantic and its tributary bays now that steam whalers are so successful in the North Pacific and the Artic.

REPORTS to the English stockholders of the Buenos Ayres Western Railway claim that there is every appearance of improvement in the economic condition of the Argentine Republic. Political affairs had become more settled, heavy rains had fallen, sheep were doing well, the lambing season had been a very good one, and the clip of wool would be in excess of that of last year. Moreover, agriculture was extending in the districts served by the line and the harvest promised to be larger than that of 1893.

THE International Meteorological Conference, recently held in Sweden, decided that the time is not yet ripe for an international weather Bureau to cover the Continent of Europe, as our Signal Service does the United States. Efforts are being made to secure special dispatch for weather telegrams, and it was decided to publish in a report a summary of the plans adopted in the different countries to communicate the results of weather observations for the benefit of farmers. It is probable that at the next conference in Paris in 1896 steps will be taken to carry out the plan.

THE pine cones of the California forests are in great demand in Europe among the landowners who wish to make plantations of the superb trees of the Sierras. One naturalist has standing orders from Kew Gardens, London, from the Emperor of Germany, from the Egyptian government, and even from Cape Colony. The market price of the cones is $2 a pound, which cannot be called exorbitant when the difficulty of obtaining them is considered. The most picturesque figure among the collectors of the seeds is G. W. Dunn, who is now eighty-one years old, and has passed fifty years of his life out of doors on the Pacific Coast.

IT is not generally supposed that cats have a peculiar commercial importance in certain lines of trade. Marine insurance in some parts of the country does not cover damage done to the cargo by the depredation of rats, but if the owner of the cargo thus damaged can prove that the ship was not furnished with a cat he can recover compensation from the vessel's owner. Then, again, a ship that is found under certain circumstances without a living creature on board is considered a derelict, and according to certain conditions is forfeited. It has not infrequently occurred, after all the crew have been lost, or the ship otherwise abandoned, that a live canary, domestic fowl, but most frequently a cat, being found on board, has saved the vessel from being condemned as derelict. Consequently ship owners, considering the cat's proverbial tenacity of life, as well as its presence being a bar to claims of damage by rats, always take care not to send a ship to sea without having a cat on board.

A WESTERN man is responsible for the story that fish have contributed their part to the growing scarcity of wild fowl. Some years ago German carps were planted in the streams which intersect some of the marshes of the West, famous as the haunts of wild ducks. According to the Western man an examination of the stomachs of the carps has revealed the fact that they were gorged with the roots and seeds of the wild rice, which was the food that formerly rendered the marshes so attractive to fowl. The disappearance of the rice led to an investigation of the causes, with the result stated. The fact that the carps fed upon the roots of the plants as well as the seeds, precludes the hopes of any renewal of the growth. As a foil to this pessimistic statement, there has rarely been a season when aquatic plants have shown such abundant growth on many of the smaller bays of Long Island, as this one. The duck shooting on these waters is now most excellent, and promises to become better with each succeeding week.

AN extraordinary statement was recently made in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia to the effect that the scarcity of ruffled grouse in Pennsylvania may be attributed to the fact that the eggs of that bird are largely collected for use in the manufacture of a certain drug. One man with the aid of six boys and several bird dogs, it is asserted, secured as many as 10,000 eggs in one section of the State. This is hardly credible, and is quoted merely to call attention to the fact that in almost all the States of the Union a very large business is conducted by taxidermists in the sale of the eggs of all wild birds to collectors, who make up a very large constituency. One taxidermist has very modestly acknowledged that in a single season—that of last year—he disposed of 20,000 eggs of wild birds to amateurs. Under these conditions it is surprising that a single one of the feathered species survives. As a matter of fact as regards song birds, none is seen or heard now except immediately about habitations or in public parks. Two or three years ago those interested in the preservation of bird life were gratified by the passage of the New Brunswick, Canada, Legislature forbidding the taking of the eggs of aquatic fowl which nest on the Labrador coast. From a recent Washington despatch it seems that this law is not enforced, inasmuch as it was stated the albumen used in the manufacture of artificial eggs was mainly procured from those of the aquatic fowl which nest on the northern Canadian coasts.

THE "Gee-Hing Society," to which "The Atlanta Constitution" calls attention as having a great following in Chicago and existing for the purpose of overthowing the present Emperor of China and restoring the old dynasty, is known in China as the Ghee-Hin. Its central government is composed of the presiding officers of the five Grand Lodges in China, the leading one being that at Fuh-Kien. This governing body has a peculiar sort of control over millions of Chinese, not only in China but throughout the world. The Fuh-Kien Grand Lodge reported a total membership of its subordinate bodies in 1889 of nearly 69,000, and the average increase from 1877 up to that time was about 5,000 a year. There are hundreds of secret societies in China, but all are not political in their character. Those of the Ghee-Hin order have long been objectionable to the Chinese Government, and efforts have been made to abolish them. Their principles are to repudiate all jurisdiction, carry on civil war and murder, defend their members against the police and hide each other's crimes, to assist members in making their escape from justice, and to do other evil things. In the United States the members have been charged with inflicting great injury on those who do not belong to their societies. Owing to their abuses, the riotings and murders committed by them in the Straits Settlements, they have for many years been forbidden to assemble there under the laws which prevails against unregistered associations. There are many other Chinese societies organized for useful purposes.

THE TALLEST LADDER.

Spiked Against a Smokestack and Reaches 456 Feet.

A short distance from Glasgow Cathedral, northward through Castle street, the Monkland canal is crossed and the grimiest of manufacturing regions is reached. On the left hand are the well-known St. Rollox works, of which Sir Charles Tennant is the head, and which are easily distinguished by the great chimney stack designed by the late Professor Macquorn Rankine. The stack is 456 feet high from the base to the capstone—32 feet less than the Townsend stack in the same locality, but Tennant's stack stands on a more elevated part of the city and so to the onlooker appears taller than its neighbor. Some interesting operations were recently carried out in connection with the repairing of Tennant's stack. A local steeplejack of note, who has kept the two chimneys in repair for the past twenty-five years mounted to the top of the stack, adopting a different method from that used by him about two years ago, when he climbed the stack at Port Dundas. On that occasion he mounted by means of kite-flying, which enabled the necessary ropes for the ascent being thrown over the top of the chimney.

On the present occasion he adopted a handier, and, on the whole, a safer plan. This is known as the ladder process, and is much in vogue among contractors for chimney repairing. The occasion was the first time the method has been used for a chimney of so great a height, and when fully erected the ladder was the highest in the world. The first section was planted against the chimney and nailed securely by hooked iron pins eighteen inches long and an inch thick. Section after section each eighteen feet long was then hoisted up, and after being lashed together, was fastened in the same manner to the chimney—the difficult work, as will be readily understood, requiring great care and attention. The ladders used were of yellow pine, and of the lightest possible make, with flat steps an inch by an inch and a half broad. One advantage of this process is that the work of repairing does not, as in the case of a kite, require to wait for a favorable wind, but can be begun at any time, and the preliminary operations thus over, it is simply a matter of climbing a ladder.—[Westminster Gazette.

THE utter barbarity of Chinese methods of warfare could not be more clearly signified than in the language of the chief magistrate of Tien Tsin to members of the Red Cross Society who wished to go to the army: "We do not want to save any wounded Chinese," he said.

Mashed on Milly.

At one of the quiet summer hotels in the Adirondack region (says the Tribune), a husband and wife attracted by their pleasant manner the liking of the waiter detailed at the table. Madam, like a true American, called for a little more of some particularly nice pie, whereupon her husband rebuked her jocosely in his care for her health. "No, no, Milly," he said; "you have had quite enough pie for your good." "Never you mind him, Milly," said Elnathan, the waiter, leaning over her chair, a perfect mass of sympathy; "you kin hev all the pie ther is; here's a hull one."

How It May Happen.

"Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed sufferinz. "No," said the other, "It's neuralgia and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it and—married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

The French Government will spend 20,000 in testing the value of the new diphtheria serum.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Keys made of bronze and iron were in use in Greece and Italy as early as the seventh century.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafne s is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A grand piano was lowered into the "marble cave" at Springfield, Mo., for the formal opening.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It is said that the secretary bird in attacking a snake uses one wing as a shield and the other as a club.

First-class Men and Women in Demand.

"There are always good openings for live, energetic men and women of good character in our line of business, to devote all or part of their time to the work." That is what B. F. Johnson, of the firm B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., says in reference to their advertisement.

It is believed wires will soon be done away with for electrical transmission.

A Bright Eye

Is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of conditions the eyes will show it. Ripans Tabules will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

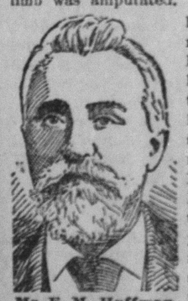
The sound of a syllable moves through the atmosphere 1,110 feet a second.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

St. Louis, Mo., has an electric car ambulance.

Wounded in the War

"I enlisted with Co. D, Third West Virginia Infantry Volunteers. August 29, 1862, I was wounded in the knee, and Sept. 18th my limb was amputated. For thirty years I have suffered from the remaining part of the limb, which has never healed, but continued to discharge. My health was greatly shattered, yet I kept moving about until December, 1891, when I was struck down by the grip, and again, a year later suffered a relapse. I had a smothered feeling so that I could scarcely breathe at all. I then procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I feel better than I have for ten years. We have used eighteen bottles in our family and have found it a permanent cure for Scrofula. I owe my life and health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." F. M. HUFFMAN, Marquess, West Virginia.



Mr. F. M. Huffman.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

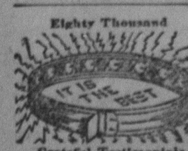
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Eighty Thousand



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REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Objections to Religious Revivals."

TEXT: "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net brake."—Luke v., 6.

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fish was taken that the hardy men begin to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly have they begun to rejoice at their success when snap goes a thread of the net, and snap goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts or how much water is splashed on deck, the fishermen rush about gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it, "Ship ahoy, bear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah," says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had staid on shore, and fished with a hook and line, and taken one at a time, instead of having this great excitement, and the boat almost upset, and the net broken, and having to call for help, and getting sopping wet with the sea!" The church is the boat, the gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon, and here catches one and there one, but I like also a big boat, and a large crew, and a net a mile long, and swift oars, and stout sails, and a stiff breeze, and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore—straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with 40,000,000 or 100,000,000 people saved in 24 hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it doest not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and the net brake."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up, but as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath-schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse! A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly, and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started the more farreaching and far resounding will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion.

We must admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see others go, without any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy, morbid state, and is as repulsive and absurd as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire and felt no acceleration of the pulses.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace and heaven forever is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it without any agitation I doubt his Christianity. The fact is that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowning or freezing, the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate, startle into life. Excitement is bad or good according to what it makes us do. If it makes us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement, but if it make us agitated about our eternal welfare, if it make us pray, if it make us attend upon Christian service, if it make us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church, and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are.

Robert Hall, the prince of Baptist preachers, was converted at twelve years of age. It is supposed he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the interest in the study of the Scriptures, was converted at eleven years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at ten years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at nine years of age; Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the mightiest intellect that the American pulpit ever produced, was converted at seven years of age, and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at seven years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church, and the one is ten years of age, and the other is forty years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one ten years of age than the one forty years of age. Why? The one who professes at forty years of age has forty years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times ten are forty. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God, and into the church at ten years of age than the man at forty.

I am very apt to look upon revivals as connected with certain men who foster them. People who in this day do not like revivals, nevertheless, have not words to express their admiration for the revivalists of the past, for they were revivalists—Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, George Whitefield, Griffin, Davies, Osborn, Knapp, Nettleton and many others whose names come to my mind. The strength of their intellect and the holiness of their lives make me think they would not have anything to do with that which was ephemeral. Oh, it is easy to talk against revivals,

Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the downward road? It was when he was in college, and he became anxious about his soul and was about to put himself under the influence of a revival, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there; that's a place of wildfire and great excitement; no religion about that; don't go there." He tarried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival?

Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause in every case—a low state of religion in the heart. Wide awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconverted professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it, and take a pail of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and they try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trying to extinguish it.

The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pail of cold water there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh, how much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress! We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

Did you ever hear that there was a convention once held among the icebergs in the arctic? It seems that the summer was coming on, and the sun was getting hotter and hotter, and there was danger that the whole icefield would break up and flow away, so the tallest and the coldest and the broadest of all the icebergs, the very king of the arctics, stood at the head of the convention, and with a gavel of ice smote on a table of ice, calling the convention to order. But the sun kept growing in intensity of heat, and the south wind blew stronger and stronger, and soon all the icefield began to grind up, iceberg against iceberg, and to flow away. The first resolution passed by the convention was, "Resolved, that we abolish the sun."

But the sun would not be abolished. The heat of the sun grew greater and greater until after awhile the very king of the icebergs began to perspire under the glow, and the smaller icebergs fell over, and the cry was: "Too much excitement! Order, order!" Then the whole body, the whole field, of ice began to flow out, and a thousand voices began to ask: "Where are we going to now? Where are we floating to? We will all break to pieces." By this time the icebergs had reached the gulf stream, and they were melted into the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean. The warm sun is the eternal Spirit. The icebergs are frigid Christians. The warm gulf stream is a great revival. The ocean into which everything melted is the great, wide heart of the pardoning and sympathizing God.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom to-day is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by the grace of God. Of course they are all antagonistic to revivals.

How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some of them chose it as a respectable profession. Perhaps some chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said, he had been many years preaching the gospel before his heart had been changed, and, as many ministers of the gospel declare, they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years and years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety the world will never be enveloped with revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy the pulpits on the other side the altar must cry for mercy. Ministers quarreling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for ecclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hand. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival of trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody likes a revival in art, yet a great multitude cannot understand a revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find a man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

I could prove to a demonstration that without revivals this world will never be converted, and that in 100 or 200 years without revivals Christianity will be practically extinct. It is a matter of astounding arithmetic. In each of our modern generations there are at least 32,000,000 children. Now add 32,000,000 to the world's population, and then have only 100,000 or 200,000 converted every year, and how long before the world will be saved? Never—absolutely never!

During our war the President of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe to-day asks for 800,000,000 more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, gently, no excitement, one by one!

You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I am a merchant on a small scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you; I'll sell you 1000 yards of cloth, but I'll sell you twenty yards to-day, and twenty to-morrow, and twenty the next day, and if it takes me six months I'll sell you the whole 1000 yards; you will want as long as that to examine the goods, and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and, besides that, 1000 yards of cloth are too much to sell all at once?" No, you do not say that. You take me into the counting room, and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is, we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion!

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me the 1000 yards of cloth at one stroke the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for 1000 souls to come straggling along for ten years, instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in fifty years. Want, fifty years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted?

Suppose by some extra prolongation of human life at the next fifty years you should walk around the world, you would not in all that walk find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed that you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for fifty years, you admit that the majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unblessed and unsaved. I tell you the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life pass off.

"Oh," you say, "it is too vast an enterprise to be conducted in so short a time." Do you know how long it would take to save the whole world if each man would bring another. It would take ten years. By a calculation in compound interest, each man bringing another, and that one another, and that one another, in ten years the whole world would be saved. If the world is not saved in the next ten years it will be the fault of the church of Christ.

Is it too much to expect each one to bring one? Some of us must bring more than one, for some will not do their duty. I want to bring 10,000 souls. I should be ashamed to meet my God in judgment if, with all my opportunities of commending Christ to the people, I could not bring 10,000 souls. But it will all depend upon the revival spirit. The hook and line fishing will not do it.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraph chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continent and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in possession of Christianity.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old fashioned Christian—Professor Morse—and that the man who put the telegraph under the sea was an old fashioned Christian—Cyrus W. Field—and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old fashioned Christian—William Orton—going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does all that mean!

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether flour is up or down, or which filly won the race at the Derby, or which marksman beat at Dollymount. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale—for instance, in His love and in His kindness. But until of late foreknowledge, omniscience, omnipresence, omnipotence, seem to have been exclusively God's possession. God desiring to make the race like Himself, gives us a species of foreknowledge in the weather probabilities, gives us a species of omniscience in telegraphy, gives us a species of omnipresence in the telephone, gives us a species of omnipotence in the steam power. Discoveries and inventions all around about us, people are asking what next!

I will tell you what next. Next, a stupendous religious movement. Next, the end of war. Next, the crash of despotisms. Next, the world's expurgation. Next, the Christlike dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after that I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up in the drydocks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service, or fit it up like a ship of relief to carry bread to some other suffering planet, or let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with paradise and ended with judgment conflagration!

One summer I stood on the Isle of Wight, and I had pointed out to me the place where the Eurydice sank with 220 or 300 young men who were in training for the British navy. You remember when the training ship went down there was a thrill of horror all over the world. Oh, my friends, this world is only a training ship. On it we are training for heaven. The old ship sails up and down the ocean of immensity, now through the dark wave of the midnight, now through the golden crested wave of the morn, but sails on and sails on. After awhile her work will be done, and the inhabitants of heaven will look out and find a world missing. The cry will be: "Where is that earth where Christ died and the human race were emancipated? Send out fleets of angels to find the missing craft." Let them sail up and down, cruise up and down the ocean of eternity, and they will catch not one glimpse of her mountain masts or her top gallants of floating cloud. Gone down! The training ship of a world perished in the last tornado. Oh, let it not be that she goes down with all on board, but rather may it be sail of her passengers as it was said of the drenched passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship that crashed into the breakers of Melita, "They all escaped safe to land."

DEAN HOLE appeared in Toronto the other evening in "the apron, the small clothes and the silken hose appertaining to the English ecclesiastics of the higher rank," according to a Toronto paper.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	3 85
High Grade Extra			3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55		56
CORN—No. 2 White	42		42¼
OATS—Southern & Penn.	33½		34¼
RYE—No. 2	56		57
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	80
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards	1 00		2 00
Seconds			80
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@ $	7
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	3½		3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	45	@ $	55
ONIONS	40		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ $	8¼
Clear ribsides	8½		9
Hams	11½		12
Mess Pork, per bar			15 00
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Cmry	25	@ $	26
Under fine	22		24
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	12	@ $	12½
N. Y. flats	12¾		12¾
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	22	@ $	23
North Carolina	18		19
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	7½	@ $	8
Ducks, per lb	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 35	@ $	4 50
Good to Fair	4 25		4 35
SHEEP	1 50		2 50
Hogs	4 50		4 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57⅝		58
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	51		52¼
OATS—No. 3	37¼		37⅝
BUTTER—State	15		26
EGGS—State	24		25
CHEESE—State	8¾		11¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57⅝		58
CORN—No. 3	51⅝		52
OATS—N. 2	37¾		37⅝
BUTTER—State	25¾		26
EGGS—Penns. ft	23		24

Feeding by Machinery.

An electric horse feeder, is a new invention brought out by Mr. Alderson, of Chesterfield, for securing the regular feeding of horses during the absence from any cause of the stableman or groom. The apparatus is described as being very simple, the law of gravitation being depended upon to accomplish most of the work. The first requisite is an alarm clock, which should be good enough not to stop casually, but need not be expensive. The electric plant is that needed for an ordinary electric bell, four cells of the Leclanche type of battery being sufficient for any distance up to 200 yards. The third portion of the apparatus is the feeder—that is to say, the vessel holding the corn and chaff, as the case may be. The clock, which is the prime mover of the whole concern, may be in the house, the harness room or anywhere, but if it be more than 200 yards away from the feeder a more powerful battery will be required. To use the feeder, the first thing is to set the alarm of the clock at the hour at which it is desired that the horses should be fed. The food is then placed in a tin-like biscuit box, which is turned upside down, and placed in the proper compartment of the shute, when the lid of the box is drawn out, the corn then resting upon the floor of a trap-like arrangement, held in its place by a simple contrivance. When the alarm goes off a button is pressed and the circuit is completed. A weight falls, the bottom of the feed box is released, and the corn falls out into the manger.

High Speed on Railways.

The real danger involved in the proposed increased speed of railway trains—say ninety or one hundred miles an hour—is not, according to Kuhlows, in incidental risks, but, rather, in the curves of the existing lines, which render any such speed impossible, unless the weight of the engines and trains be also increased far beyond what the bridges and permanent way would bear—that is, at the first sharp curve, the one hundred mile train would fly off the rail. The necessary relation of these curves to speed is accurately known, and this it is, and not the lack of power, or novel dangers from wind pressure, or boiler explosions, which sets the limit to modern train speed. Kuhlows further remarks that as the force tending to throw off the line a train running at the speed of 150 miles an hour would be about six and a half times greater than that which a steam express train resists at a curve when running at sixty-two miles an hour, it is plain that the present lines could not be used for the "lightning express," even though the electro-motor were substituted for the steam engine: the lines must not only be stronger, but straighter than would be possible by any modifications of their present forms.

THE devil always demands more than his due.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Shipments of tomatoes are being made from the Canary Islands to Great Britain.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

There are 680,000 books in the Congressional Library at Washington.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

France has 9,000,000 dwellings.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I can sit, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. I feel like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have lost two sisters and an older brother with STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly believe if they had known of your remedies they would be well, as I am. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me. Yours truly,

Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

Try Them All,

Every Tom, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat.

THEN TRY

Heckers'

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is the

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Ripans Tabules, taken at such times, will keep people well.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 13

ANOTHER IDOL SMASHED.

The Republicans have always clamored that unless there was a federal election law their party stood no chance of a fair vote and an honest count in New York or in the Southern states. So they have maintained since the dawn of the so-called reconstruction era a cumbrous system of federal supervisors, deputy marshals, chief supervisors and all sorts of heelers at the polls, costing many millions of dollars to enforce a partisan and hated law. It is supposed that "Johnny" Davenport, who has arrested thousands in New York without warrant and discharged them without trial, has drawn from the Federal Treasury during the last twenty years fully a million of dollars. In the south these federal election laws were chiefly used in stirring up sectional and race hatreds. It was upon the perjured testimony of partisan officials under these laws that the Presidency was stolen from Samuel J. Tilden in 1876.

One of the demands of recent Democratic National Conventions was that these laws should be repealed outright and the control of the suffrage left with the people of the states, who had exercised it for a hundred years with the best results as to honest elections. The Republicans met this with a demand for even more arbitrary and oppressive meddling legislation. That was embodied in the infamous force bill, and Czar Reed violently urged here in Pittsburg in its justification that "we Republicans must do our own registration, our own counting and our own certification." On this issue, as on McKinleyism, they were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. The first act of the Democratic Congress, after it had repealed the Sherman silver purchase law, was to repeal the federal election laws. Repeal was opposed by the Republicans of the Senate and the House with the usual dreary declamation that without such laws there could be no fair election for Congressmen in New York or at the south. The Democrats said trust the people of the states.

And what has been the result? At the first Congressional election held in this country for nearly thirty years with the supervisors and deputy marshals entirely eliminated, having been absolutely wiped out as factors in controlling Congressional elections, the Republicans have made such gains, on a free and untrammeled vote, entirely under the regulation of the state laws as never before in the history of that party.

Here again have the policy and principle of the Democratic party been vindicated. If we cannot get fair elections in this country through state and local authority and supervision, it is impossible under the swaggering bulldozing of partisan supervisors and deputies. If the Republicans had had their way the infamous force bill would have been on the statute books controlling the late elections. Under such conditions the "solid south" would have remained solid. But with a free and unrestrained vote, under state laws, the south is losing its solidity. The Democrats have always conceded that would be a result. The late election demonstrated it. But what becomes of the booby shirt yawping on this subject we have heard for years? Nothing but a stale record of partisan falsehood and sectional hatreds to shame for generations their inventors.

One of our local Republican papers glories over the repeal of the federal election laws and the results that have followed. It doesn't realize the vileness of the clamor its party has been propagating for years to maintain and enlarge these laws for the basest of partisan purposes.

So, too, as to the Wilson tariff law. It also is accepted. While as for that dreary wreck, McKinleyism, it is not thought worthy of a funeral dirge, but sinks into its lonely grave unwept, unhonored and unsung. Beaten at the polls, Democracy is triumphant in its principles. So be of good cheer brethren.—Pittsburg *Post*.

ONE of the elected Republican assembly candidates kicks because his party organ sends him a moderate bill for newspaper work done to aid his election, every week during the campaign. This is a pure matter of honor but where that is lacking ingratitude finds room to show itself. This kind of ingrates is only found once in a score of years.

QUAY, according to a Pittsburg Republican organ, has been turned down three times by Gov. Hastings, in asking for appointments for his friends. Let Hastings make up his mind not to have the bosses dictate to him and he will gain friends,

---

POLITICS is quiet, the calamity howl is dead, and all the talk in this county has simmered down to big hogs which are about all dead too and gone to salt pickle. This is a great country.

THE new governor is now having a taste of the bitter end of his cyclone of success. The influential fellows are after him for their reward; they waded up to their ears in the slum of politics to elect Gen. Hastings, and 5000 heelers have filed applications for the 25 places the new governor will have to dispose of, so there will be just 4975 disappointed ones, big and little, who are mad, others getting ready to get mad swear.

This spectacle beats Democratic greed for office all hollow.

GOOD for Hastings. Gen. Hastings has been busy putting his house affairs in shape at Bellefonte, preliminary to his removal to the executive mansion at Harrisburg. His old hats, coats, pants, vests, shoes, etc., have been stored away in an outbuilding, on pegs and shelves. Office seekers have called by legions until he has given out about all worth having of the places under him. One of the latest platoons that wanted something, was cordially received by the governor-elect, and made known their wishes, but were informed by him he had hardly any thing left worth giving out, but of what there was they could have their choice. Of course the unrewarded faithful felt glad over the prospect, and were invited out into the apartment for old clothes and told to select what they wanted, as that was about all on hand.

IF THE Republican senators want to break the power of the corrupting sugar trust they can do so. Enough and more than enough Democrats will vote with them to take off the one-eighth differential duty. If the Republican senators refuse to join the honorable and courageous Democratic senators in such a move they must accept their full share of responsibility in perpetuating the power of this infamous trust to thrive at public expense.

Notice to Teachers.

From past experience you have found our place the most satisfactory for presents; dont forget us in our new room, two doors from the postoffice. We are selling cheaper than ever, and have a beautiful assortment of goods. —W. T. MEYER, Two doors from postoffice.

Slabwood for Sale Cheap.

A large lot of dry slab-wood, hemlock, pine and oak, sawed to stove sizes, at the Ross & Meyer mill, 1 mile east of Centre Hill. Apply to SARAH ARNOLD. 4t

—Lap and fur robes, a fine and complete assortment at Boozer Bros.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, estate of Michael Hiten, late of Potter township deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of David L. Kerr, executor of the last will and testament of said decedent, as shown by his account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., (Room No. 10 Crider's Exchange) on Saturday, December 29th 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons entitled to participate in said distribution are hereby notified to appear and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund. IRA C. MITCHELL, Auditor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
Dec. 10, 1894.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

Especially for the Holiday Season.

FREE HOME TREATMENT.

Catarrh Cures by Thousands by Dr. Hartman.

The symptoms of chronic catarrh vary according to the stage and exact location of the disease. The first stage of catarrh of the nose and head produces discharge from the nose, sneezing, pain in the eyes and forehead, weak, and sometimes watery eyes, occasionally loss of memory. In the last stage the discharge ceases, and dry, offensive scabs form in the nose; polypi growths sometimes form in one or both nostrils, and the pain in the head and eyes is much less. Unless something is done to prevent, the catarrh will follow the mucuous membrane into the lungs, where it will be followed by cough, night sweats, rapid loss of flesh, and the other dread symptoms of consumption.

To all such people Dr. Hartman's treatment comes as a great boon. It is only necessary to send name and address to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and complete directions for first month's treatment will be sent free. Not only is it more successful in curing catarrh than the treatment of catarrh specialists, but it is in the reach of every person in this land. A medicine which is the principal part of Dr. Hartman's treatment, known as Peru-na, can be bought at any drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter. Each bottle is accompanied with complete directions for use.

Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a copy of their latest catarrh book. Sent free to any address.

The Weather.

Rain set in Saturday afternoon and Sunday followed with clear but raw air; Monday morning sharp frost and clear, with cloudy afternoon and about an inch of sleet in the evening; Tuesday cloudy and damp.

Wednesday was rainy, disagreeable and roads bad.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has received one of the largest stocks of clothing ever received in this part of the state. When you buy from him you get the latest and best to be had for the money. Go and see his stock.

Flowers!

o——o

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,

Plants, Bulbs, &c.,

—on hand all the time

Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.

House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.

Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

o——o

All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

o——o

GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.

22no94 BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

ESTRAY.—A HEIFER, RED ON FRONT and hind part of body, with white belt around body, strayed away about Nov. 30th. Persons giving information of its whereabouts will be suitably rewarded E. A. STUART.
dec6-3t Centre Hall.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, pasting and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners. experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO,
Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a choice and complete line of NURSERY STOCK or SEED POTATOES, or both. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. We can give you exclusive territory if you wish. It will PAY YOU to write us for terms. Address.
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
sep1-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students For illustrated catalogue address,
JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
novly Lock Haven.

FRUITS, NUTS, CONFECTIONS,

—AT—

Achenbach's, Bellefonte.

A 1 lb. box of the finest Mixture you ever tasted only 25 cts. Worth 40 cts. anywhere else. It is a revelation in the candy trade. Christmas tree decorations of every variety. I have the largest and most varied stock of Knick-Knacks for tree trimming that can be found in the county. Besides a full line of confections we will make a specialty of Ices and Cakes for the Holiday season. Anything and everything in style and to the taste. Orders taken at any time.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Huyler's Bon Bons. Huyler's Gum Drops. Huyler's Caramels.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS

AND

....CAPES....

AND

Misses' and Children's Coats.

—o——o—

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

—o——o—

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50
" "	12.00	" "	9.00
" "	10.00	" "	8.50
" "	9.50	" "	7.00
" "	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	5.00
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.50	" "	3.00
" "	3.00	" "	2.50

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

—o——o—

We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

—o——o—

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

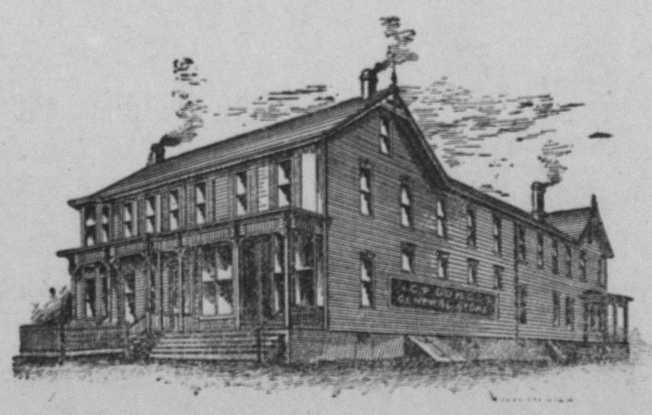
—o——o—

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

- FALL OPENING! -



PRICES THAT KNOCK THEM ALL OUT!

We undersell all our competitors and will show you the Bargains on new goods bought direct from the largest manufacturers and dealers in eastern cities. Our competitors will not and dare not meet our prices We have the largest stock of Clothing, Underwear, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, etc., in the valley.

$3,000 Worth of Merchandise Must be Sold in 20 Days.

3 yds Toweling	10c	Ladies' Facinators, were 50c, now	33c
3 lbs good Brown Sugar	10c	Ladies' Ice Wool Facinators, were 90c now	60c
4 lbs Raisins	25c	Floss, same as Ice Wool, per oz	10c
Carpet, 1 yd. wide	19c	Umbrellas	50c
Stair Carpet	15c	Ladies Wool Mittens, were 48c now	25c
2 lbs. Evaporated Peaches	26c	Men's Fine Shirts, were 49c, now	25c
Bed Blankets, per pair, were 95c, now	58c	" Underwear, were 40c, now	17½c
Rag Carpet, 1 yd. wide	43c	" " 60c, now	37½c
Best Blue Prints	6c	Men's Overcoats	6.00 now 4.50
Lace Curtins, per pair, were 60c now	39c	Men's Dress Overcoats	12.00 now 8.75
Scrim Curtins per pair, were 10c, now	7c	" " "	11.00 now 8.50
24 in Red Handkerchiefs	5c	Boys " "	2.75 now 1.93
Good Corsets	25c	" " "	4.25 now 3.37
Ladies' Vests, were 50c, now	35c	" " "	6.25 now 5.25
Ladies' Vests, were 45c, now	25c	Boys' Suits, 4 to 13 years	1.37
Ladies' and Children's Combination Suits also in stock		" " "	1.60
Apron and Dress Gingham	4 to 6c	" " "	2.10
Elderdown Coating, were 48c, now	25c	Men's Suits,	7.50 now 5.25
Children's Sacks, were 48c, now	25c	"	9.00 now 6.75
Children's Caps	10c	"	10.00 now 8.50
Children's Plush Caps, were 60c now	25c	"	9.50 now 8.00
		Youth's Suits	3.90 to 5.00

BIG DRIVE IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

Exceptional reductions in Boots and Shoes. Original prices cut in half, and you get it.

C. P. LONG,

SPRING MILLS, - - PENNA.

1861--1894.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, ROBERT McCALMONT. Managers.

McCALMONT & CO.,

—Sellers of—

Farmers'... - : Supplies

And Buyers of Farm Products.....

—Dealers in—

Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

TOWN TOPICS,

The Journal of Society,

(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "Saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the **400** of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

Tales from Town Topics

Quarterly, first day of March, June, September, December; 256 pages; 12mo. Contains in each number, in addition to short stories, poems, burlesques, etc., from the old issues of TOWN TOPICS, a complete, original prize story of 120 to 150 pages.

No one who enjoys the highest class of fiction, and would be *au courant* with all that pertains to good society, can afford to be without TOWN TOPICS every week. There is so much interesting reading in it and in the "Tales," that a club subscription to both will supply any family with abundant reading of the most entertaining character all the year.

RATES:

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Tales from Town Topics, per number, 50 cents. Per annum, $2.00.

Both Clubbed, per annum, **$5.00**, and any two previous Numbers of "Tales" you may specify FREE.

N.B.—Have you read **AMÉLIE RIVES'** latest and best novel,

Tanis, The Sang-Digger?

Handsomely bound in Paper Cover, Portrait of Tanis, 50 cents.

12mo, cloth, gilt, gilt top, uncut front and foot, $1.50 postpaid.

Remit by check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

TOWN TOPICS,
208 Fifth Ave. and 1128 Broadway, N. Y.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

Square Type.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16¾ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

BICYCLES

BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE

IMPLEMENTS — VEHICLES

Save money by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., of us. We sell goods at ABSOLUTE FACTORY PRICES. Our Bicycles equal any on earth at less than half others price. We handle only such goods as we can guarantee high grade. Elegant FAMILY SURREY, Canopy Top, Side Curtains, any better made, only $40.00. Nothing so popular on the market. Fine Carriage for $40.00. Platform Spring Wagon $43.50.

We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Stove and Grate Heaters, and thirty other staple articles, which an agent can make $10 a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

FACTORY PRICE

AARONSBURG.

Mrs. Bressler, an Aged Lady Died at the Home of Her Son-in-law.

Earn Stover went out for foxes on Tuesday afternoon and returned with a fine wild turkey; one time it is a fox, the next a coon, the next a skunk, and this time a wild turkey.

Frank Weiser moved from Tom Hull's house into the blacksmith shop where he works on Rachel's Way, and the boys gave him a calathumpian serenade in the evening and made "Rome howl."

Samuel Andrew Bell and wife, of Bellefonte, were in town over Sunday and called on their friends before going home.

Deputy sheriff Weaver was in town, but his business calls were all outside of town. Cal never misses looking up his old friends when he comes to town.

D. H. Rote received by express on Tuesday morning from Chester county a very fine light Brahma cockerel. He has the largest breed of fowls, Light Brahmas, and the smallest Silver Duck Wing game Bantams. By the way he killed such large hogs the butchers had to shoot one four times.

The widow of Nicholas Bressler died last week and was buried on Saturday morning at Woodward. She had been staying with her son-in-law, Thomas Benner, since last April.

It is reported that the court ordered the erection of two additional school districts in Haines township, the one at Woodward and the other in the neighborhood of Johnnie Young's old homestead.

Fred Limbert's mother, who is about eighty-five years old, came to spend a part of the winter with him; while talking with the family about a week or ten days ago, dropped over and died instantly. Apparently she appeared to be in her usual good health. Her remains were taken to Madisonburg on the 3rd inst. and buried there beside her husband.

Fred Burd has been brought home and has nearly recovered from the accident with which he met some time ago in having the wheel of a heavily loaded wagon pass over him.

Prof. Kahl, the music teacher, had the misfortune to have his horse's leg kicked off while stopping at a place on the Sugar valley mountain.

Mr. Linn Haffley started out peddling on Monday morning; his grip contained shoe-grease, hair-oil, pomade, scratches grease, pills, etc.

Poe Mills.

F. W. Confer has invented a washing machine and hos given it the name of "beats the bugs." He says all that is necessary is to put the wood to the kettle and the clothes in reach of the machine and it does the work.

Miss Annie Edwards, of Aaronsburg, is visiting at the home of D. T. Raymond this week.

S. J. Shunk killed three large hogs a few days ago with D. T. Raymond as boss. They averaged in weight from 50 pounds up, and one was lost in the barrel while scalding it.

John Maurer and five others arrived here here on Monday morning and took train No. 106 for Cider Summit, where they intend to spend the week hunting.

Thomas R. Parks visited among friends in Millheim Sunday.

D. T. Raymond has made improvements about the buildings on his premises.

Bargains at Lowest Cash Prices

Felt sailors at 60 cts., in brown, black, and navy blue; all felt hats reduced in price. Imported Saxony yarns, all colors, at 10 cts. per hank; Germantown wool, Ice wool, Fairy floss, Shetland floss and Zephyrs, at very low prices to close them out. Crochet silks all colors at 35 cts. per ball. A nice line of stamped linens at very low prices, such as bureau scarfs, stand covers, tidies, pillow shams, etc. Fancy plush balls and ornaments, cushion cord, silk floss on skeins and balls, wash silks, crochet cotton all colors, and many other things. Come and see and the low prices will suit you. Yours Respectfully,

dec6-4t MRS. C. B. BOOB.

Oleo Law Constitutional.

The supreme court on Monday affirmed the validity and constitutionality of the law passed by the state of Massachusetts prohibiting the manufacture or sale in its territory of oleomargarine, colored so as to resemble butter, pure cream or milk. Chief Justice Fuller, for himself and Justice Field and Brewer, read a vigorous dissent from the opinion of the court.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at at reasonable price.

THERE is great suffering among the farmers in some sections of Nebraska. Mayor Bennis, of Omaha, has issued an appeal for aid to the sufferers outside that city. In his appeal the Mayor says: "The suffering among the farmers in the drouth-stricken districts of our state is exceedingly severe. Families are on the verge of starvation; mothers have nothing in which to wrap their babes, and nothing for themselves, except dresses made from gunny sacking; underwear and shoes are almost unknown, and fuel is a luxury only to be dreamed of. One of my informants, a clergyman, tells me that he has partaken of meals among these farmers where the greens of potato tops and mouldy bread constituted the only food." Truly this is deplorable. It is hard to conceive of such destitution and suffering in any section of our country in the year 1894.

Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, New York

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. "A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease. Is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes—yet only cost about half as much as an out-and-out solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, at no extra cost, with the great bow (ring) which *cannot be pulled or twisted off* the case—the

Non-pull-out

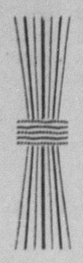
Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark.

All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers.

Sold only through watch dealers. Send for a watch case opener to the manufacturers

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry.



Just so with the bargains we are offering. You will miss them when they are gone. The way they are selling they cannot last long. We want all our customers to receive the benefit of our store-full bargains. Come at once if you want to save money. You get nothing but good goods from us, and you get them cheap.

FAUBLES.

Bellefonte, - - Penna.

MONEY - MONEY
WILL
LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President. CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	261 [illegible]
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash Payment.	Par Value.	Annual Int. rec'd.	Total Int. rec'd	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	2 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1000 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.55 p. m., Baltimore, 3.16 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.42 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

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Westward. P M	P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	Eastward. P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10 19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

Miss Ella Haines, of Biddleford, Me., has brought suit against the estate of Luther Bryant, a millionaire, for $260,000.——Louise Alberti, of Galveston, Tex., poisoned her five children in a fit of dementia.——Kansas City physicians are using anti-toxine, the new diphtheria remedy, with great success.——During a fight in Fruitland, Wash., H. C. Cummings shot and killed Tish Roberts.——Claude P. Campbell was hazed by students of the University in a recent football game.——Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, will remove to California. She says she is tired of Kansas.——S. W. Riderburg, the missing ex-deputy county clerk of Cook county, Ill., is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $50,000.——Dr. Carl F. Renbaugh, a prominent physician and botanist, is believed to have been murdered in Mexico by his servant.——The village of Cedarville, in New Jersey, was visited by a big fire, and property valued at $40,000 was destroyed.——A smelter combine is about to be formed. The object of the trust is to raise the rates.——The jury in the case of Thomas McLaren, charged with the murder of Jennie Knittle, was discharged in Jersey City, having reported a failure to agree. The jury was out twenty-four hours.——An attempt was made to steal the silver statue of actress Ada Rehan in Chicago.——Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, is critically ill at Chicago.——The Egyptian Sanitary Pottery Works, of the Egyptian Pottery Company, of Trenton, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The fire is believed to have originated from the frame kiln shed igniting from the kilns. Three kilns filled with ware were also destroyed.

The suicide of Arthur M. Bailey in Duluth caused suspicions of the existence of a suicide club there.——Joe Bean, a colored man, stabbed and killed A. P. Leigh, a farmer, living near Newman, Ga.——R. Johnson Barber died at his home in Charlottesville, Va.——The North Platte (Neb.) National Bank failed to open its doors, and is now in charge of the national bank examiner. Its assets and liabilities are not known. It has a capital of $75,000.——Mrs. Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, wife of the commander of Fort Sheridan, died at the fort of apoplexy, aged sixty years. Mrs. Crofton was the daughter of Commander Schubrick, of the United States Army——Benjamin W. Downing, who was United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York during a portion of President Cleveland's first term, died in Florida, aged 65 years.——The brotherhood of Painters and Decorators met in special session in Cleveland.——The Lexow Committee continued its work in New York. Several witnesses were examined.

C. K. Handes, a Boston man, who had been in Oklahoma Territory two weeks searching for his brother, Henry, who had fallen heir to $150,000 found him near Chicknesha, where he was working for a cattleman.——Robert Huston, formerly grand treasurer of the Grand Council of Illinois American Legion of Honor, committed suicide in a Chicago hotel.——Judge Denny served notice of contest on Congressman-elect Owens in Ashland district, Kentucky.——Barclay & Williams, furniture dealers, at Newport News, Va. made an assignment.——W. S. Matthews, a business man of Lynchburg, Va., was arraigned in a Richmond court on complaint of Mrs. Kate McFarlan, a widow, who charged him with forcing his attentions upon her.——Farmers in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio are looking for a man calling himself Frank Johnson, who conducted a commission house in Pittsburg under the name of Kirkpatrick & Johnson, and promised the farmers and agents better commissions than other houses could afford to pay.——Four masked men with pistols, entered the house of George B. Sandford, near Huntington, W. Va., and forced the family to give up $1,500.——The Osage Indians have made a partial agreement with the government commission to divide their lands in Oklahoma. Chief Big Heart has taken up the proposition to give each member of the tribe 320 acres, and will submit it to a vote of his people.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

GARIBALDI'S daughter is engaged on a book descriptive of her father's home life.

PRINCE BISMARCK is partly of Slav origin. His ancestors emigrated to Russia in the eighteenth century and eventually became Governor of Livonia.

HON. S. T. JEFFS retires from the Governor's council of Massachusetts this year after eight years in public life. He proposes to lay aside care and next year will take a trip abroad, visiting Egypt and the Holy Land.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT, the novelist and daughter of the famous Captain Marryat, is to deliver a series of lectures in this country on the following topics: "The Mistakes of Marriage," "The New Woman" and "Can the Dead Return?"

SCULPTOR KITSON, of Boston, is a very busy man these days, and is finishing up several heads before putting into clay. A bust of the Queen of Roumania, which he has just completed and shipped abroad, was a very fine piece of work, it is said.

MRS. ROSA M. AVERZ, the famous anti-slavery propagandist, who died in Chicago the other day, was born in Ohio. She organized the first anti-slavery society ever known, in Ashtabula, O., and not a clergyman in the town would give notice of the meetings so late as two years before the war.

WHEN the late Oliver Wendell Holmes was in the zenith of his career an anonymous writer sent to him a few lines of verse and asked Mr. Holmes' opinion as to the worth while of the writer's continuing to write poetry. "Yes, by all means," replied the autocrat. His correspondent was Bret Harte, then a California newspaper reporter.

THE manager of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll says he does not care for social attention when he goes to a town to lecture. He goes to a hotel generally on the European plan, where he can eat whatever pleases him. At the home of a prominent citizen the old-time star lecturer was generally there on exhibition before a large number of guests, whom he was expected to entertain. Unlike the platform orators of other days, Colonel Ingersoll has no one to make a fulsome address of introduction to his audience. He walks alone on the stage and does not even have the time-honored pitcher of ice water to keep him company.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses the Nation's Affairs.

FOR FREE COAL AND IRON.

Favors Repeal of the Differential Duty on Refined Sugar.

Suggests a Divorce of the Government and the Banks—Exemption of Certain State Banks From Taxation on Circulation Recommended—Pension Matters—Our Foreign Relations and the Condition of Our Governmental Departments.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the Nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exalting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the Constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our National affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other Nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious National schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal, by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other.

Although the Governor of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the Tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the Tariff law now in force, that Government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each Government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13, it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our greatest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a Western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the most powerful of the Eastern Nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

Our relations with the Republic of France continue to be such as should exist between Nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government.

The recent cruel assassination of the President of this sister Republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and Government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

REPEALING DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminationg duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the appeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two Governments in Bering Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both Governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new Government.

Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of Nations. The Japanese Empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive Nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian Strip, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former Government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the Strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native Government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal Government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native Government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months one, and during part of the time two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the Government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this Government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting Governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible, by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company, on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

POACHING ON RUSSIAN SEALS.

The sealing interests of Russia in Bering Sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the Imperial Government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries, and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province, on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Krzeminski while an Imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

TURKEY'S TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this Government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without Imperial consent American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present Government, that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn.

The present Government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this Government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498 29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the Government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from the customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,036, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco $28,617,893.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,240,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,895,061, against $108,689,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,118, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,236,552, and the exports were $50,451,265.

THE ARMY.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the Secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the Department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army are still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of Congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great National undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress may determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the State organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the Government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Schofield, now the General commanding the Army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the Postoffice Department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the Postmaster-General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidentially predicts an increase of at least eight per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

The Postmaster-General says that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the Government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the Postoffice Department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, conspiring with the law in form only and discounting the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the Government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousand tons is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture. The Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses not only will the Postoffice Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully indorse the views of the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General renews a suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs and in this suggestion I fully concur.

There are now connected with the Postoffice establishment 32,651 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified under the suggestion of the Postmaster-General. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the Civil Service law in this branch of the public service.

OUR NAVY.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress and excepting the first-class ship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The Secretary presses with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battle ships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the first of June next. If no new contracts are given out, contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battle ships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The Secretary states that not more than fifteen per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to despatch eight vessels to those waters.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of Civil Service reform, inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy yard, and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience.

It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to, there will soon be, as a natural consequence, such an equalization of party benefit as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,407,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, including, however, 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands, and thirty-one hundred patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after patent.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forest already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the Government, for a very small consideration, is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

I concur in the opinion that the Commissioner of the General Land Office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final. The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law, in matters of especial importance, to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should not be invested with authority to compel witness to attend and testify before them.

THE INDIANS.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly, and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much towards preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation towards civilization or preparation for allotment of lands in severalty, and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless and valueless.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education.

Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to Government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the Government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to $6,733,903.18, being less by $663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

PENSION MATTERS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,963; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the War of the Rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the Civil War, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the War of the Rebellion, and of these 459,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,834,461.05, leaving an unexpected balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the War of the Rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls.

The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and forty-five survivors of the War of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulses of a grateful people.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The completion of the Eleventh Census is now in charge of the Commissioner of Labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the Census Office was 679. At present there are about 401. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the Eleventh Census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand, and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that, the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum is twenty-three per cent. of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at $26,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at $16,634,000, during the same period for 1893.

During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took, also, 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly $10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000 bushels, valued at $2,500,000; and of horses, 2811, at an average value of $139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,505,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,333,093, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than fifty-four per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soil and crop production, involving the analyses of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the Secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, Congress appropriated $10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use."

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1892, $2,354,839.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of $1,942,988.38, the department applied 51.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

The recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of free distribution of its department documents be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of States and of the Federal Government. But from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about $300,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the Capitol and the shelves of second-hand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world.

It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be:

(1) The area under each of the more important crops.

(2) The aggregate products of each of such crops.

(3) The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time.

The cost of the work is estimated at $500,000.

Owing to the peculiar quality of the statistician's work and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the Secretary of Agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive and successful examination at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians and also of candidates for chief of sections in that division.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within Civil Service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a National Board of Health, or National Health Officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in case where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the National Board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious disease in international conference, with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance. The creation of such a National health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefits.

I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a National Board of Health, or similar National instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

RAILROADS AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

By virtue of a statue of the United States, passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the State of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the State of Illinois, to form with with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property.

The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the Congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation.

Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

FAVORS FREE COAL AND IRON.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar-refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea—a tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrous citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

THE BOND ISSUE.

During the last month the gold reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well, if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premiums received, operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than three per cent.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

DIVORCE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS.

The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks, free from taxation under certain limitations.

The Secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit National banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to thirty per cent. of the notes they so desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue, in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank National bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of seventy-five per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—and impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediate available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent. per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no National bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars, that each National bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

EXEMPTING STATE BANKS.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of such banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to thirty per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Japs Charged With Murdering the Vanquished at Port Arthur.

The corsespondent of the London *Times* telegraphs as follows from Hiroshima, Japan:

"I have just returned from the seat of war and had a conversation with Viscount Motsu Munemitzu, the foreign minister, in regard to the misconduct of the Japanese at Port Arthur. I informed him that I had watched the Japanese Army enter the town. The Chinese resisted to the last. I saw Chinese in plain clothes with firearms concealed on their persons. I also found explosive bullets.

The Japanese reported that civilians fired upon them from the houses, and they therefore deemed it necessary to exterminate them. The Japanese were further excited by finding the mutilated remains of Japanese prisoners. Some of these prisoners, had been burned alive. I saw no resistance in the town. During the next four days the Japanese pillaged the whole town and killed almost every man. Very few women or children were killed. Those who were killed were probably killed unintentionally. I saw scores of Chinese prisoners pinioned, stripped and shot, hacked with knives, ripped open, disembowled and dismembered. Many bodies were partly burned.

"The foreign minister expressed himself as intensely surprsed and grieved. 'Hitherto,' he added, 'the Japanese Army had been admired for its humanity and discipline.' He was unwilling to believe it possible that they had acted as reported, or to express an opinion on the subject until a detailed official report arrived. Meanwhile, he authorized me to say he was certain the government was sincerely determined to act on principles of humanity and civilization, and was firmly resolved to maintain the honor of Japan and refute Chinese slanders.

"I am satisfied that the Government desires neither to conceal the truth or permit cruelties."

A Chefoo dispatch to the *Times* says that a Chinaman who escaped from Port Arthur states there were six generals of equal authority in command there. One was from Shan-Tung, another from Hu-Nan, another from Szchuen, while the other three were from Annir. All fought bravely but were defeated by lack of unity in their plans. All the troops were thoroughly demoralized and they fled. Two of the generals have arrived at Chefoo. One is still in hiding. Another has gone to Tien-Tsin, where he runs a great risk of being beheaded.

It is reported that the Japanese fleet is desirious of taking a more prominent part in the war. The fleet was seen off Wei-Hai-Wei, but has now disappeared. Wei-Hai-Wei is strongly defended. The Chinese fleet is still inside the harbor. Reinforcements are being poured in from the land side. General Chang is in command. He is a brave and competent officer and, is assisted by several foreigners. The Chinese people fear that if peace is made the disbanded troops will commit outrages. In 10 days time all traffic northward will close. The Japanese will have to act quickly if they intend to attack Pekin.

The last reliable report received in Chefoo states that Japan has informed the American Minister that she is willing to negotiate if China sues for peace. This China has done, so an armistice is likely to be arranged.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE YEAR

Secretary Carlisle Submits His Estimate of Appropriations to Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted his estimates for appropriation for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. There is nothing in them to indicate that any public work is to be prosecuted except that which the law prevents him from ignoring and which is under the contract system. The recommendations of engineers for work that ought to be done and not acted upon and the same "economy" with regard to public improvements is everywhere observed.

The estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, aggregate $410,435,079, as against $411,879,041, estimated for the present fiscal year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments for 1896, with comparisons for 1895, cents omitted:

Departments	Ests. for '96.	Appro. for '95.
Legislative	$ 8,536,724	$ 10,377,617
Executive	199,540	194,604
State	1,780,538	2,008,218
Treasury	13?,487,281	133,735,362
War	54,855,629	55,296,320
Navy	31,999,896	26,726,752
Interior	158,929,873	173,825,971
Post Office	6,532,926	2,468,982
Agriculture	2,400,330	3,227,282
Labor	187,470	170,011
Justice	6,724,960	7,790,399
Grand Totals	$410,435,099	$415,760,948

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that at the Czar's instigation a bill is being prepared to introduce elementary education throughout Russia.

53RD CONGRESS.

The Opening Proceedings of the Usual Routine Character.

BIG DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.

Close Attention Given to the Reading of the President's Message—Especially the Fiscal Paragraphs—Resolutions Introduced in the Senate.

Bright sunshine, with an atmosphere slightly tinted with frost, combined to produce a typical autumnal day and brought large crowds to the Capitol to witness the opening of the third session of the Fifty-third Congress. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity fully an hour before the hour appointed for the assembly, and notwithstanding the fact that it was well understood the proceedings would be commonplace and routine in character, the crowds lingered until the last lines of the President's message were read and the first legislative session was officially declared at anend. The House side of the capitol was the main point of attraction. The early arrivals having filled the galleries, those unable to secure admission to the lofts swarmed over the floor of the House and remained until warned of the approach of the time for the formal commencement of business.

The usual scenes that attend the opening of a session were enacted. Members exchanged greetings with genuine warmth and evident sincerity, and the results of the recent political struggle were talked over with no suggestions of exultation on the part of the victorious and without acrimony on the part of those vanquished. The Democrats took the good-natured chaffing in the best of humor, consoling themselves with the reflection that their successful opponents were not without experience in adversity, and that they were not unlikely to undergo similar feelings in the future. There was the usual liberal display of flowers, and neither side was neglected in these floral contributions.

At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Crisp came into the hall, and, as he passed to his place, members on both sides of the aisle which divides the parties joined in giving him a warm welcome. The House was immediately called to order, and the routine business proceeded with as though there had been no long interruption of its sittings. After the presence of a quorum had been ascertained by calling the roll, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and to inform him that Congress had convened and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Wilson, Holman and Reed were the committee appointed, and a recess was taken until 1 o'clock, which was subsequently extended to half-past 1, the Senate having taken a recess to that hour.

The proceedings in the Senate did not differ materially from those of the House. There was a great crowd in the galleries, but, while there was less confusion on the floor than on that of the House, there was the same profuse display of flowers and the same degree of liberality exhibited by the donors in their distribution. The attendance of Senators was remarkably large, only fifteen failing to answer the roll call. Senator Hill was among the delinquents. The committee appointed to wait on the President reported at 1.30, and the report was followed almost immediately by Secretary Pruden, who presented the President's message, first making his appearance in the Senate and proceeding directly therefrom to the Hall of the House. The reading of the message was at once proceeded with in the Houses and was given close attention by both sides. The paragraphs relating to fiscal affairs constitute the last part of the Message, and the anxiety to hear what the President had to recommend in relation to those matters held members in their seats until the paragraphs relating to them were read. Upon the conclusion of the reading in the House the death of Representative Wright of Pennsylvania, was announced and adjournment immediately followed. In the Senate resolutions of inquiry were introduced in reference to the surrender of two Japanese spies by the American Consul to the Chinese and the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE 500 hands employed at Faulkner & Sons' woollen mills in Lowell, Mass., went on strike against a ten per cent. reduction.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Union, will appear before the Wisconsin Legislature this winter to urge the passage of bills for the benefit of railway employes.

THE union printers employed on the World an afternoon paper of Roanoke, Va., struck, because a non-union pressman was employed by the proprietor. The World engaged non-union men and issued a paper as usual. The printers threaten to start an opposition paper.

THE Werner Company, a publishing concern, with headquarters in Chicago and works in Akron, Ohio, has announced that the wages of its employes, 1000 in number, will be restored to the standard of a year ago, when they were cut 10 per cent.

ORDERS were said to have been issued from the headquarters of the American Sugar Refinery, in New York to shut down completely all the refineries of the company in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. Fifty thousand operatives will be affected by the closing of the sugar works The demoralized condition of the trade and, the uncertainity as to the action of Congress are given as the reasons. John E. Searles, the Secretary of the company, said that the works would only close down over Thanksgiving Day. At the Havemeyer refineries in Williamsburg nothing was known of the reported shut down.

Apples Won't Pay the Gathering.

The apple crop throughout the North from Maine to Oregon is so big this season that the apples are left to rot on the ground. They will not pay for gathering and packing.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Judge McClung, at Pittsburg, reserved decision in the suit of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers against the United States Tinplate Company for breach of contract.

Judge Clayton, at Media, decided that the farm property of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Newtown Township, was not exempt from taxation.

The Homestead Steel Works and several other big steel concerns at Pittsburg started on full time.

In the United States District Court at Pittsburg, Judge Buffington ordered a new trial in the case of De La Greene, the cashier of the First National Bank at Muncie.

The trial of Franz Bezok, the Austrian who murdered his sweetheart, was opened at Scranton.

One miner was killed and two were badly burned in the Dorrance Mine at Wilkes-Barre by an explosion of coal gas.

The Logan colliery, Ashland, owned and operated by Lewis A. Riley & Co., at Centralia, was the scene of an accident by which two men were badly injured, neither of whom is expected to recover. The victims are John Gangham and Dennis Rowan. They were working in a breast at the time and there was a huge fall of top coal which caught the unfortunate miners and pinioned them among the rocks and lumps of coal. They were quickly rescued from their perilous position. Gangham was the worst injured of the two men. Rowan suffered several internal injuries.

George M. Irwin gave additional bond for his appearance for trial this month and three other employees of the Fidelity Company were arrested.

Litenski, a burglar, escaped from the officers in the court room at Pottsville.

The Scranton Gas and Water Company was awarded $27,000 damages in a suit against the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company.

By an accidental explosion of gas in the Mercer National Bank the interior of the building was wrecked and the teller and bookkeeper dangerously injured.

The report of the State Treasurer at the end of the fiscal year shows the finances of the Commonwealth to be in an excellent condition.

A report from Hazleton says that President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has $18,000 proxies, or more than enough to reelect himself president.

Rev. J. H. Lucas, who assisted Dr. Parkhurst to start his New York crusade against vice in New York, preached in Pittsburg against the corruption among police officials of that city.

Elmer H. Lawalt, of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, is mentioned at Hazleton in connection with the presidency of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

Samuel Leggett was found near Shamokin with his skull crushed in by an axe, the work of robbers.

A fast freight and a mixed train collided at Lockport on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the engineer, George Hull, being killed and Conductor Luckens seriously injured.

Senator William Flinn, of the Forty-fourth District, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor when General Hastings' term expires.

John Good, the Tennessee negro, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Greensburg.

Phillip R. Allwein of Lebanon, was attacked late at night by highwaymen and at the point of a pistol was made to give up his watch and chain.

Matthew Brown and Archie Johnson, two Indian pupils at the Carlisle School, who escaped from the institution a week ago, were caught at Huntington by local officers, and will be returned to the school.

Hiram Garrett, a brother of wife murderer Charles G. Garrett, was arrested at the North Lebanon furnaces, charged with stealing a horse and buggy belonging to John H. Donmoyer.

Pittsburg district miners are organizing in order to resist any attempt at a reduction of wages by the coal operators.

The State Board of charities adjourned at Harrisburg after deciding to recommend an appropriation for a new State insane hospital in the Western part of the State.

Hon. Wm. H. Brodhead, ex Major of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., was married in Bloomsburg to Miss Mary Vantassel, of Berwick.

Friends of Dr. H. D. Heller, of Hellerton, have instituted proceedings to contest the election of Edward T. Laubach as State Senator, alleging fraud.

The State Farmer's Alliance Convention, representing a membership of 10,000, will meet at Harrisburg the third week in December.

The trustees of Palatial College at Myerstown, decided to sell the college to the United Evangelical Church.

Colonel Richard McMichael, a well-known veteran, died at Reading.

FOR A NEW TERRITORY.

A Bill In request for a Government in the Indian Country.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to create a territory to be known as Indianola, out of what is now known as the Indian Territory. As Arkansas borders on that Territory it is deeply interested in the disordered and unsettled condition of affairs in the Indian country. The depredations of the Cook gang and incompetency of the Indian government, as attested by the Dawes Commission and by well known facts, make it urgent that something should be done at once to provide the Territory with a proper form of government.

Senator Berry says that the people of Arkansas, as well as the other surrounding territory, suffer severely now from the lack of good government in the Indian Territory. But speculators are said to be interested in the maintainance of the existing condition of affairs, and this may prevent the passage of any bill to remedy it.

THE funeral ceremonies over the remains of Princess Bismarck was privately conducted at Varzin. The body was removed from the chateau and was temporarily deposited in the pavillion in the park, where a specially arranged service was held.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FIRST DAY.—The presentation and reading of the President's annual message constituted the chief point of interest in the United States Senate. The reading of the message occupied two hours and five minutes. It was ordered to be printed and laid on the table, the usual course with such documents. On the subject of the tariff the President says that while important amendments, and he declares himself "decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list." He is also in favor of striking out of the sugar schedule every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar. In conclusion the President favors the proposed plan for national bank circulation—dispensing with the deposits of United States bonds, and authorizing circulation to the extent of 75 per cent. of the paid-up capital of banks, and the issue of circulating notes by State banks within certain limitations. After the reading of the message, resolutions on various subjects were introduced, including the Armenian outrages, the surrender of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities and the election of United States Senators by the people.

SECOND DAY.—The Senate was in session for only half an hour. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusets, had passed two resolutions for information which promise to bring the Hawaiian and Bluefields incidents before Congress for comment and probably criticism. Senator Peffer introduced a number of bills. One of these provides for the purchase of silver bullion at the market price with greenbacks.

THIRD DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rules in order to expedite State business was the chief event of the day. Mr. Vest was formerly opposed to cloture, but he announced his conversion, and said cloture was imperative to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the Senate and the esteem of the public. Mr. Chandler's sarcasm at Mr. Vest's conversion enlivened the debate. The question went over. Another feature of the day was the sharp debate on the China-Japan question, brought out by Mr. Lodge's resolution, calling for information as to the torturing of Japanese students who were under American protection. Mr. Peffer made the first formal speech of the session, criticising from a Populistic standpoint the recent issue of bonds, and giving his views on finance.

FOURTH DAY.—In the United States Senate, Mr. Turpie delivered a speech favoring the election of senators by a popular vote. A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

FIRST DAY.—In the House much attention was given to the President's message during the first hour of its reading, but interest lagged then until the part dealing with Secretary Carlisle's bond scheme was read. Silence marked the conclusion, and after the death of Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania, had been announced, the House adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

SECOND DAY.—In the House of Representatives, a bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, September 19 and 20, 1895, and one for the establishment of a national military park on the site of the battle of Shiloh, were passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a fruitless discussion of the printing bill. Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House (by request) a bill granting American register to the foreign-built steamer Empress, owned by John D. Hart, of Philadelphia.

THIRD DAY.—The House adopted a special order, setting aside each day after the morning hour for the consideration of the Railroad Pooling bill, the order to continue until the bill should be disposed of, but not to interfere with conference reports or appropriation bills. Before the discussion of this bill began the House passed three bills, the Printing bill, a bill to prevent the free use of timber on public lands, and to prevent granting of permits in the future.

FOURTH DAY.—The entire time of the House was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill, to which there appears to be a great deal of opposition. No action, however, was taken on the bill. Messrs. Cooper, of Florida; Gresham, of Texas; Morse, of Massachusetts, and Daniels, of New York, took part in the debate. The former directed his opposition to the section giving the railroads the power to carry questions relating to the revocation of pooling orders into the courts, and offered a substitute giving the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute control over all pooling contracts. Messrs. Gresham and Morse favored the bill, while Mr. Daniels attacked it on the ground that it would subvert the objects of the Interstate Commerce law.

CABLE SPARKS.

BARON SWANSEA is dead in London, aged 74 years.

A decree abolishing public executions in Spain has been issued.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt throughout Northern Italy and in the Austrian Tyrol. No damage was done.

THE possession of two provinces now held by Chili, but formerly belonging to Peru, is to be determined by a plebiscite.

AN engagement has taken place between the Peruvian troops and the insurgents under General Seminaria. The latter were defeated.

CHOLERA has not broken out in Rio de Janeiro, and the epidemic of a choleric nature in the provinces is believed to be under control.

THE French Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill to ratify the tariff convention signed in Paris in February, 1893, between France and Canada.

IN consequence of continued tumults in the Portugese Cartos the King has closed the session and the body will be again summoned when the King deems it opportune.

IT is reported in London that the Queen has invited the Czar and his bride to make a short stay in England next summer, and that the newly married couple will probably arrive there in June.

THE Belgrade (Servia) University, has been closed owing to disorders among the students who threatened the life of ex-Minister Georgevitch, professor of jurisprudence who is very unpopular.

THERE is some excitement in Honolulu over the discovery of an alleged Royalist plot to seize the government. The affair was exposed and it is thought that only a few persons were concerned in the plot.

IT is reported from London that the Mosquito Indians have resolved to incorporate their territory with Nicaragua. This would end the British protectorate over the reservation and settle the Bluefields affairs for all time.

THE mission of Mr. Dietring, the commissioner of maritime customs, who was sent to Japan to negotiate terms of peace, has failed because the Japanese refused to treat with him. An envoy from Emperor to Emperor is considered necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN refuses to recognize the Nicaraguan government at Bluefields, and the situation of affairs is considered serious. The American cruiser Columbia has been ordered to return to Bluefields, and Secretary Gresham has asked an explanation from the British government.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 13.

SANTA CLAUS'
CARNIVAL
—AT THE—
THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The entire working force of the big store has been pressed into the service of American children's

PATRON SAINT.

"The Racket" has been chartered as his special workshop and headquarters in Bellefonte and if there is another place in Centre County that shows as great a variety of articles suitable for presents, we havn't heard of it yet, neither has

THE OLDEST INHABITANT!

Don't wait until the last week. We are very busy now. What will it be in the

SWEET BYE-AND-BYE!

Its sweet buy and buy now.

DO U C?

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the abvantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Jacob Runkle, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall last Friday.

——Jno. T. Lee has returned from a week's trip to Williamsport and Renova.

——G. W. Spangler makes sale of Mrs. Mulbarger's personal effects, on 22 Dec., at 12 m.

——George Reish, of Nittany valley, has rented George Emerick's farm, adjoining this town.

——Mrs. Simon Harper and son Harry were both taken ill this week, but are improving.

——P. O. Stiver, formerly of Potter's Mills, has risen to the editorship of the Freeport, Ill., Bulletin. He is competent to fill the chair editorial.

——Abs Harter, who helps to keep the lower end of the valley agoing, was a caller at these head-quarters. He will move on one of Jacob Reed's 4-horse farms next spring.

——Cyrus Grove, of Orangeville, Ill., sends the needful to change his label, and kindly adds: "The 'Reporter' is a truly welcome visitor to all Centre county boys in Stevenson county, Ill."

——Cyrus Luse, of the Tyrone police force, and recently acting chief of police, gave us a call. Cyrus looks tiptop and is prospering; he is a native of this section and a brother of the Luces of our town.

——Governor and Mrs. Hastings and private secretary and Mrs. Beitler, and Col. J. L. and Mrs. Spangler, drove to Centre Hall last Saturday afternoon, to see the nicest little town in this state. A brisk rain set in and obliged the party to take the train for Bellefonte, the driver returning alone with the carriage.

A New Breed of Pigs.

Dr. Lee has obtained a pair of pigs of a new breed from Ohio state, and stabled them on his farm about three miles from here. This breed goes by the name of "O. I. C." and it is said can be fatted to dress 1,300 pounds. The doctor is entitled to credit for his efforts to improve the live pork stock in this section and we are anxiously awaiting results that will set the 400 and 500 grunters in the shade.

Make Better Time.

Twenty-one Philipsburgers who had been attending court at Bellefonte came home Thursday evening by way of Mill Hall and the Beech Creek railroad, arriving here an hour earlier than if they had come by Tyrone. They started from Bellefonte an hour sooner and traveled fifty miles farther. —Philipsburg *Ledger*.

Christmas Bargains.

Meyer's Cash Bazaar is offering some wonderful bargains in Toys, Vases, Fancy Waste Baskets, Dolls, Little Tables, Dishes for children, Children's Trunks. Be sure and stop at the Bazaar, High St., two doors from postffice.

—"Well! Well! is it possible," is what the ladies say of Meyer's beautiful lot of Handkerchiefs and White Aprons.—Two doors from postoffice.

—The rush for winter goods is here and we are as busy as always.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court Cases Continued from Last Week.

Wednesday afternoon court called at two o'clock with Judges Archibald and Faulkner holding court in the court room and Judge Furst in the arbitration room.

In the case of Mary Cook administratrix vs. Robert Confer; verdict in favor of the defendant.

Mary Kern vs. William A. Ishler; settled.

A. G. Curtin, Constance Curtin, E. C. Humes, M. H. Wilson and J. D. Snugert, doing business under the name of Centre County Banking Co. vs. J. P. Gephart, endorser; tried before Archibald. This action is brought to collect on a bank note signed by the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Co., L. T. Munson treasurer, which Mr. Gephart endorsed; verdict on Thursday morning in favor of the defendant.

B. S. Traverman and I. B. Traverman, co-partners, trading as B. S. Traverman & Bro. vs. William A. Ishler; plea trespass; tried before Furst. This action is brought to recover property or the value thereof, which Mr. Ishler sold while sheriff at the suit of Adam Moyer against H. and S. Schmidt in Philipsburg. The plaintiffs allege that they were the owners of the property having bought it at a sheriff's sale, while Robert Cooke Jr. was the sheriff of the county; verdict on Friday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $125.

Jane U. Shivery, administratrix of etc. of A. J. Shivery, deceased vs. Thomas G. Purdue and William Resides. Defendants confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $13.16.

Jacob Folmer administrator of etc. of Patrick Ward Sr. deceased, vs. J. T. Lucas; tried before Furst; verdict on Friday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for $459.14.

All jurors were discharged on Friday afternoon.

Thomas L. Waple vs. boro of Philipsburg; continued.

In the case of Calista Altona Miller vs. Daniel Garman tried on Tuesday; verdict on Thursday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $153.75.

Hugh Ward Jr. vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Patrick Ward Jr. vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Kate A. Mulholland vs. Henry W. Hoover, agt.. settled.

Hall, Swoyer, Glease & Co. vs. L. B. Frank defendant and James P. Frank and W. J. Carlin garnishees; settled.

J. Blumenthal vs. same settled.

Hood, Foulkrod and Co. vs. same; settled.

Joseph Netler and Co. vs. same; settled.

Curtin Monument.

Representing 15,000 graduates of the soldiers, orphans' schools of Pennsylvania the Sixteeners' Club, organized five years ago, will at once proceed to the work of gathering funds for the erection of a monument in the Capitol park, Harrisburg, to the memory of lamented Governor Curtin, founder of the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans' schools and friend of the soldiers' orphan. The monument is to cost $15,000 and will be distinctively a Sixteeners' tribute.

School Directors' Meeting.

During Institute week Wednesday, Dec. 19, has been set apart for the Directors' meeting, as that is the only day on which A. S. Drape, President of the University of Illinois, and Dr. A. E. Winship, of New England, can be present. This will be the big and busy day of Institute. These two distinguished men will address the Association, and it is hoped that every school director in Centre county will be present at this meeting.

Retiring Farmers.

Jackson Stover of Haines, will quit farming and move to Coburn.

Wm. Bower, living east of Aaronsburg, will retire from a long life of farming and will likely spend the rest of his days in ease at Millheim.

Mr. Smith, son-in-law of John Stoner, will quit farming in Haines tp., go west in the spring and follow his trade as a blacksmith.

Mrs. Christ. D. Keller.

Mrs. Ella, wife of C. D. Keller, died at La Jose, Pa., on Monday evening. The deceased was known to many in this county, and was a daughter of the once well-known Bellefonte landlord, Robert D. Cummings. Her age was about 45 years. We have no further particulars.

No Entertainments.

So far as we can learn there will be no entertainments in any of the town churches during the coming holiday season; in years past some of the finest entertainments were given here. Why not keep up the town's reputation in this regard?

The Heaviest Yet.

Last week Benjamin Corl, of Harris township, killed a hog which dressed 631 pounds. This is the heaviest yet reported and Mr. Corl holds the record by a good many pounds.

—For Mens' Shirts, Hose, Gloves, Mittens, Handkerchiefs, go to Meyer's Cash Bazaar, Two doors from postoffice, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

Forecasts of Storm Waves.—The Path of the Storm by Way of the Lake.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 10th to 14th, and the next will again reach the Pacific coast above the 15th, after an absence of about twenty-nine days, cross the western mountains by close of 16th, the great central valleys from 17th to 19th, and the eastern states about the 20th.

This disturbance will develop a storm centre or low barometer of more than usual force and dimensions but the amount of snow and rain from it will not be large, except possibly on the south Atlantic coast, where rains will probably be about the average.

The path of this storm will be by way of the lakes, causing warm weather over most parts of the United States and the cool wave to follow is not expected to reach far into the southern states.

A warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 15th, the great central valleys about the 17th and the eastern states about the 18th. A cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 18th, the great central valleys about the 20th and the eastern states about the 22d.

Calculations were that the first and last weeks of December would average coolest and the week ending 18th warmest. But little rain or snow is expected during the middle third of the month, while precipitation was expected to be about or above the average during the first and last weeks.

Almost a Centenarian.

Mr. Jonathan Tressler, of Linden Hall has turned his 93rd year, and is still enjoying good health. Recently he went from Linden Hall to Pleasant Gap by train unaccompanied, on a visit to his son. His mental faculties are still sound and show no deterioration incidental to old age. For years he had been a user of tobacco, both chewing and smoking, but discontinued several years ago. Occasionally he uses a little liquor, but sparingly, and his habits are most regular. He does not wear glasses and his eyesight is still good. Carefulness in eating he says, is promotive of longevity, and he bears evidence of the fact. He is still good for many years to come.

The Extinction of Deer.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: The advancement of the deer hunting season does not fail to offer renewed evidence of the necessity of some law to prevent the extinction of deer in Pennsylvania. Wherever the game is supposed to be, hunters by the hundred abound as usual; and unless some effort shall be made to prevent the continuance of this wholesale slaughter the extinction of deer in this state is sure to follow. Hunters as a rule approve of the enactment of a law to prohibit the killing of deer in Pennsylvania for several years and also for legislation that would confine the hunting of these animals to legitimate sportsmen.

Henry Sholter Killed.

Henry Sholter, of Glen Iron, was killed on the tram railroad, about three miles distant from Pardee, on Tuesday of last week. It seems he had charge of the front truck, and, making a misstep, he was thrown between the truck and dinkey engine, resulting in the breaking of his neck, and, consequently, instant death. He had long been employed on the Pardee tract, was very industrious and reliable and much respected and esteemed by all. He leaves a large family—a widow and twelve children, seven girls and five boys. His age was 57 years.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph*.

Will Erect a New Church.

The United Evangelical Church people of Millheim have taken preliminary steps towards the erection of a new church. Some ten years previous to the unfortunate split, a fine, large brick church was erected in that town which now falls into the hands of the Esherites, but, as we are told, their number is too small to keep up an organization, and the followers of Dubs refuse to buy and instead will go on and build.

Them Wild Turkeys.

Those wild turkeys still promenade the top of the mountain above town; none of our Nimrods has yet been able to lessen the number of the flock in which there are said to be about 20. We wish someone would kill, three—one for ME, one for Cleveland and the third for the hunter.

Institute.

The Centre county teachers' institute will be held at Bellefonte in the court house, on the week beginning Monday Dacember 17th, and close on Friday December 21. Prof. Gramley expects to exceed all previous affairs in points of interest.

Moisten the Envelope.

Numerous complaints are heard of the poor gum on the postage stamps. Slightly moisten the envelope, not the stamp, and they will stick.

—A good warm overcoat is necessary this weather and you can get just what you want, and at the right figure too, at Lewins, Bellefonte.

LONG RAILS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Experiment With Them.

The Pennsylvania railroad, which, for the past three years, has been experimenting with long rails on portions of its main line, has secured very satisfactory results on the same, and it is probable that it will soon supplant the present thirty-foot rail. The advantage possessed by the sixty-foot rail over the shorter one now in use is the saving effected in the matter of joints, which item, including fish and bed plates, together with the bolts, amounts to fully $600 per mile. Proportionately, the long rails are not more expensive than the short ones, while the difficulty at first experienced on the part of the mills to roll them has been overcome and they are now as readily rolled as the shortest ones.

The company has now in use from five to ten miles of the new rails on each of the main line sections between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Damages for Bad Walks.

This time Bellefonte gets it in the neck. About one year ago a man by name of Solt was tripped by a loose board on one of the walks and sustained severe injuries. At the November court the case came up and the jury awarded him $600 damages. Boro councils, take warning.

Then comes the case of Thomas Waple against Philipsburg, to recover $20,000 damages for injuries sustained by a fall on a defective pavement, and to be tried at next term of court.

A bill like the latter would almost bust up Centre Hall, hence our esteemed boro authorities should heed the ever vigilant "Reporter" in its repeated pointers.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Recent deaths in Mifflin county: Mrs. Margaret Grassmyer, of near Belleville, aged seventy-six; Samuel Miller, of Atkinson's Mills, aged seventy-seven; Clyde, son of William Taylor, of Newton Hamilton, aged four years; James Gray, of Wayne township, aged twenty-five; Helen, daughter of D. L. Vanbuskirk, aged two; Captain C. B. McClenahan, of Milroy, aged fifty-seven; Mrs. Jane Gray, of Lewistown, aged eighty-five.

This Country Not Large Enough.

Since carriage maker Boob has been in business here he has developed trade all over the United States, and not content with that some time ago shipped a bundle of wheels to Germany, and again this week filled an order from Norway.

Armory Dedication.

Over seven hundred invitations have been already sent out for the dedication of Bellefonte's new armory, on Friday, Dec. 14th. Among notables to be there are: Governor Robert E. Pattison and wife; Secretary of State William F. Harrity and wife; Adjutant General Greenland, Major General George R. Snowden, Brigadier General John A. Wiley, Col. Theodore P. Burchfield, Col. Richard S. Edwards, Lieut. Col. Alex. Krumbhaar, Col. Ed. Morrell, Lieut. Col. Savery Bradley, Col. Henry D. Paxton, Major Albert J. Logan, Capt. C. S. W. Jones, Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, John M. Major, Gov. Troops, Harrisburg; Quartermaster W. F. Richardson, Eighth Regiment.

Briefs from the East End.

Jerome Gephart has been appointed assignee for W. L. Goodhart.

Dogs killed seven sheep for Luther Wert in Haines tp., a few nights ago.

Mrs. Limbert, formerly of Madisonburg, died at the home of her son Frederick, in Haines tp., a short time ago, aged near 84 years.

A goodly number of big hogs were killed in the east end of the valley the past two weeks.

The Farmers' Institute at Millheim was held in the Evan. church and the attendance was large; at times there was disorder in the distant part of the house, but the institute was a success.

State Board Regulations.

The state board of health has wisely adopted the rule that all persons who suffer from typhoid fever or such contageous diseases are to be kept out of the public schools for a period of not less than six weeks after they have recovered from such disease, and all other members of the family residing where the same exists, cannot attend school until fourteen days after the attending physician shall have pronounced the patient well.

Muchly Peppered Bear.

A bear was killed in Clinton county the other day which weighed 309 lbs. when dressed. Fifty four shots were fired at it before the animal was killed. We wouldn't like to be a bear in Clinton county.

Centre county hunters usually kill a bear the first or second shot.

97 Years Old.

The mother of the proprietor of the Penn's Cave hotel is 97 years old and still does some household work. She is the oldest person living in Penn Valley and in the county.

—300 pair Bed Blankets 96 cts., now 58 cts. per pair.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Ladies' Button Shoes, was $1.45, now 98cts.

—A dollar's worth of goods for your dollar is the medium of exchange a Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	52
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	35
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
potatoes	45
sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Bginni ng Saturday, Dec. 8th.....

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .
Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.
A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.
Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :
Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of the Mercantile trade was such an opportunity afforded for purchasing goods. - - - -

-- The Low Tariff Prices --

Still Prevail.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at 6.50		Six Dollar Suits,	now at 4.25	
Eight " "	" 5.00		Five " "	" 3.50	
Seven " "	" 4.50		Four " "	" 3.25	
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00.	now 8.50		Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now 6.50	
Same that were 10.00	" 7.50		Same that were 7.00,	" 5.00	

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits -	now at $6.00		4 " -	"	3.35
8 " -	" 5.00		3 " -	"	2.25
7 " -	" 4.50		2 " -	"	1.50
6 " -	" 4.25		1.50 " -	"	1.25
5 " -	" 3.50		1.25 " -	"	1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in - - - - Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50 Ladies' Hand-made Fine Dongola Button Shoes, -		now	$2.50
3.00 " " " " "		"	2.30
2.00 " Fine Dongola Button Shoes, - -		"	1.50
1.75 " " " - -		"	1.25
1.50 " " " - -		"	1.00

☞ The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe, - - - - -	1.00
" " " " " - - - - -	1.25
" " " " " - - - - -	1.50

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes, - - - - -	now $4.00
Four " " - - - - -	" 3.50
Three " " - - - - -	" 2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

Strictly All-Wool Heavy Knee Pants for Boys 4 to 14 Years, at 50 Cents.

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, worth $1.00---now 50 cents.

Boys' Heavy Knee Pants, worth 40 cents, now 25 cents.